

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 835.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1861. PRICE UNSTAMPED 3d. STAMPED 6d.

THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D., will have COMPLETED, on the 27th of November, 1861, FIFTY YEARS of MINISTERIAL LABOUR at Wyldcliffe Chapel, London, and it is believed that at that time he will relinquish the Pastorate he has so well and wisely filled during that lengthened period.

The Church and Congregation propose to memorialise the event by raising an appropriate TESTIMONIAL, and they invite communications on the subject from all persons who at any time have been connected with Wyldcliffe Chapel.

Letters may be addressed to the Treasurer, N. J. Powell, Esq., 101, Whitechapel, London.

The Subscription List will close on the 23rd of November.

NEW LECTURE HALL, THREE-MILLS-LANE, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

The above Building (provided by Harper Twelvemore, Esq.), will be OPENED with an INAUGURAL SOIRÉE, on MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, when the following gentlemen are expected to be present:—

Sir John H. Lethbridge, Bart.
Mr. Sheriff Cockerell.
Mr. Sheriff Twentymann.
Mr. Judge Payne.
Acton S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P.
George Thompson, Esq., late M.P.
The Reverend the Rector of Bow, M.A.
The Rev. Wm. Acworth, M.A., Vicar of Plumstead.
The Rev. B. W. Bucks, M.A., Preacher at Magdalen Hospital, and Chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster.
The Rev. Richard Parnell, B.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Bow.
The Rev. James Burns, D.D.
The Rev. W. P. Balfour.
John Noble, Esq., J.P. of Brighton.
Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
Peter Bayne, Esq., Editor of the "Dial" Newspaper.
John Cassell, Esq.
William Hobbs, Esq., of Reading.
R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Tottenham-park, Herts.

The Chair to be taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K.C.B.

Tea and Coffee will be served from half-past Four to Six o'clock. The Meeting to commence at a Quarter-past Six.

Tickets, 1s. each, may be had of Mr. H. J. Tresidder, Publisher, Ave Maria-lane; Mr. William Tweedie, 337, Strand; and at the Imperial Works, Bromley-by-Bow.

E. CHAMPNESS, Hon. Sec.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

At the HALF-YEARLY ELECTION held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, on TUESDAY, 29th October,

JOHN SARD, Esq., in the Chair,

the votes polled for the several candidates were as follows, and the first Five were declared duly elected:—

	Votes		Votes
1. Hughes, J. S.	2,200	10. Toft, J. E.	301
2. Grant, C. L.	2,185	11. Lewis, Samuel	284
3. Chamberlain, W. ..	1,503	12. Roberts, K.	119
4. Wood, C. J.	1,530	13. Hawkins, J. M. ..	87
5. Oakley, H. H.	1,419	14. Nicholson, J. S. ..	81
6. Lewis, James	901	15. Farnsworth, E.	78
7. Scullard, H.	811	16. Tozer, T. M.	75
8. Turner, A.	586	17. Dunn, G. B.	61
9. Bell, F. W.	514		

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE.—The Pioneer Agents have been despatched to view the Free Grant Lands offered by the New Zealand Authorities as sites for the proposed Settlement. All these lands lie to the north-west of Auckland, in an undisturbed territory, and where there are few natives.

Auxiliary Committees are being formed throughout the country. Intending Settlers or others, wishing information, and willing to assist the Travelling Secretary in arranging for Lectures or Meetings, are requested to write early.

The Council of Reference will select a Minister and School-master as soon as possible.

The Committee of Management have entered into preliminary arrangements for the passage of 1,000 members.

A Prospectus, copy of Instructions to Pioneers, and of the preliminary shipping arrangements, with Registration Forms, &c., &c., may be had by enclosing a stamp to Mr. Brame, the Hon. Sec., 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

UNITED PRAYER MEETING held DAILY, from One to Two, at 55, OLD BAILEY. The attendance of all classes is cordially invited.

TO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG LADY wishes an ENGAGEMENT in the above in or near London. Good references can be given.

Apply, H. H., Post-office, Taunton.

DRAPERY.—Active FEMALE ASSISTANT WANTED; 15s. the first year. Also, a YOUNG MAN, with about three years' experience. Salary to commence at 20s.

Apply, A. B., 54, Eleanor-road, Woolwich, S.E.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Grocer and Draper, Foulmire, near Royston, Cambs, is in WANT of an ASSISTANT for the DRAPERY DEPARTMENT. A knowledge of both trades preferred.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, First-class TROUSERS and VEST HANDS, at J. W. Jones', 1, Bar-lett's-buildings, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED to place a YOUTH as BUTCHER, where he could learn Buying. Has had good experience in Dressing and Cutting.

Address, A. S., Post-office, Horton Kirby, Kent.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN who understands the BOOKSELLING and PRINTING, to TAKE CHARGE of a BRANCH BUSINESS about to be commenced. None need apply who are not willing to make themselves generally useful. A Dissenter preferred.

Address, Alpha, care of Mr. Doman, Bookseller, Lymington.

TO WATCH and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, or SILVERSMITHS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, for Cash, an excellent Business in the above line, in a manufacturing borough town in Dorsetshire. The business has been established and carried on most successfully, with first-rate connexions, nearly twenty years, and parted with in consequence of the death of the proprietor, and the widow, from ill-health, not feeling equal to the exertion of conducting it. This is a capital opening for an energetic young man. The stock-in-trade and fixtures about 1,200l.

For cards of address apply to Messrs. Clarke and Son, 8, Goswell-road, London.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20s. per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.

A Circular forwarded upon application.

September, 1861.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.

Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 30s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Managers, Secretaries, Travellers, or Agents employed. LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMTON WALLSEND, the best House Coals, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers, is 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, 23s. (do not pay more under any pretext); best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway, Silkstone, 21s. and 20s. Clay Cross, 21s. and 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London.

—All orders direct to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

STAFFORDSHIRE COALS.—The CAN-NOCK CHASE RAILWAY COLLIERY COMPANY deliver by their own Vans within five miles of their Shepherd's Bush and Camden Town Depôts, as follows:—

Best House Coals, large, durable, and clean, } 22s. per ton.
suitable for Drawing and Bed Rooms
Bright Hard Coal, good size
Seconds House Coal, large and unequalled, for } 18s. "
Cooking Purposes
Steam and Engine Coal, large lumps 16s. 6d. "
Ditto ditto ditto Nuts 15s. "

(also suitable for bakers)

Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton extra. Contracts made for lots of 100 tons and over at a fixed price.

Communications to be addressed J. T. KEENE (Sole Agent), Holland House, Shepherd's-bush-gate, Notting-hill, W.

GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY,

AT COLNEY HATCH

Within Seven miles of London.

Accessible by Railway in Fifteen Minutes, as well as by Road.

NO EXTRA CHARGE in the Consecrated Ground, and Interments conducted with solemnity and economy, under Regulations approved by the Secretary of State.

	£	s.	d.
Common Interments, No. 1	0	13	0
Ditto ditto No. 2	1	0	0
Ditto, with privilege of inscribing name on Stone provided by the Company	1	15	0

Railway Conveyance of Coffin, &c. extra. Mourners, 1s. 6d. each.

Ground for Vault for 6 Coffins 7l. 7s., usually charged 15l. 15s. Fee on each Interment therein 2l. 5s., ditto ditto 5l. 15s.

TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, may be obtained at the Office, No. 123, High Holborn, W.C.

THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.

For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

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In this Company security and economy are combined. The Accumulated Fund is 193,000l.; Annual Income, 63,176l. Policies granted for the whole life, payable at death or at a certain age.

Prompt payment to the representatives of deceased members. No claim disputed on merely technical grounds. Claims already paid by the Company, 116,432l. Information on all points connected with Life Assurance communicated immediately on application to

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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of 2s to the

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which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 8, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

LOANS from £20 to £1,000, upon Personal Security, repayable by instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower. Mortgages for any term not exceeding ten years, redeemable by quarterly instalments.

Apply at the New National, 484, Oxford street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

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CASH PROMPTLY ADVANCED from a Private Source on Household Furniture, without Removal or Sureties. Also on Wine Warrants, Policies of Insurance, and Merchandise of all descriptions. Principals may apply personally (or if by letter, enclose one stamp), to Messrs. James and Co., Moorgate-street Chambers, Coleman-street buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.



IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—
MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.
LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Four.
Form of application and prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.
H. FLEAR, Manager.

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SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE;
LOCK STITCH AND NOISELESS.
Warehouse, 99, Cheapside.
Agents wanted.

IMPROVEMENTS in NEEDLES.—Mr. WALKER'S PATENT.

"This Patent shows what may be done even with the eye of a Needle. A ridge is made before the eye, and a groove beyond it, into which the thread falls when sewing; the usual pressure of the thumb drives the Needle with its thread at once through the cloth, saving much time. They are declared superior to all others, not only as above stated, but particularly also with relation to facility of threading."—The Engineer.

Posted by any Dealer. H. Walker, 47, Gresham-street, London, and Queen's Needle Works, Alcester.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Apply to THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

Machines can be had of J. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letter, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitians') respecting your wine.

"I am, &c.,
"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,
"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,
12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.
Address, HORNSHILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.
Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE MARK.



BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
In Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCAVELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

INFANTS' FOOD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine glass full of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes: sweeten lightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk, not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty.

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JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5l. delivered free by rail.

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PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.
Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S'S COCOA
(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation, have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

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DR. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.—"It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capped, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

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ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—Firmly resist attempts often made by unscrupulous dealers to recommend, or substitute, with a view to an extra profit, other preparations, under the fallacious pretence that they are the same as Dr. de Jongh's, or equally efficacious.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT
SOAP POWDER is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

CHEAP AND EASY IRONING

ASK for BRIGGS' AUS RALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressors, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace-dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham-palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.—Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents Wanted.

TO FAMILIES, LAUNDRESSES, BLEACHERS, &c.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent
Concentrated LIQUID BLUE for WASHING is an elegant preparation of the finest Indigo, which supercedes the objectionable use of Stone and Powder Blues, and imparts a rich, beautiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recommended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin whiteness so much desired. The article is constantly used in the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers, and Lace-dressers throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced. A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetrees' name.

Sold wholesale at Harper Twelvetrees' Great Metropolitan Black Lead, Laundry Blue, Blacking, Ink, and Soap Powder Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

BRIGHT UNDERSTANDINGS.

HARPER TWELVETREES' NEW
GOVERNMENT BLACKING, as supplied to the Horse Guards, Windsor Castle, Tower of London, and other Government Departments, is rapidly superseding all others in the market. It cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy, but will preserve its polishing properties even if kept for years. Ask at your Grocers, Oilmen, or Druggists for a Penny or Halfpenny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' "GOVERNMENT" BLACKING, and you will use no other.

THE SCIENCE OF BREAD-MAKING.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

VIEWS FROM A DISTANCE;

OR, HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER. LETTER VII.,

GENERALLY AND LASTLY.

DEAR NONCON,—If you have published all my preceding letters, which, as I see you have inserted the first two of them, I presume to take for granted, you and your readers will by this time be wishing me to "clear the track." Somewhere about the beginning of November, I believe, "the dead season" of English politics is expected to close, and I am too well acquainted with the habits of journalism not to know that at any other time than that brief interval of stagnation, the voice of "a stranger" would be intrusive and unwelcome. When it first occurred to me to write these letters, I had a notion that a few bold strokes would give you a tolerably correct representation of what your State Church looks like when viewed from a distance. I have tried to sketch the outline, but I am bound to confess that it is much easier for the mind's eye to catch striking aspects of a subject, than it is for the hand to transfer them to paper. I find I have left out the picture some features, the absence of which detracts from its significance, and that I have put in one or two more prominently than I would do if I were to make a second attempt. In short, I am a little disappointed with my own handiwork as falling so far below my ideal. Are you ever exposed to a similar annoyance? Did you ever fail in your drawing of a portrait, every lineament and expression of which you were previously convinced you had a distinct impression of, and could reproduce at pleasure? If so, you will know how to pity and excuse me for so imperfectly fulfilling the promise with which I started.

Still, I guess I have said enough to show that to those who, like myself, are sufficiently removed to lose sight of petty and perplexing details, and to observe the contour of the whole system as it stands, the Church of England presents itself mainly in the light of a priests' institution far rather than the people's. It is for the former much more than the latter that it is maintained. Its movements tend more directly to promote the interests of its clergy than of the general body of its members. It is not, legally speaking, a corporation; but, practically speaking, it is a close body of officials who live at the country's expense, and who are more deeply concerned in preserving and improving their own position than in bringing the entire population under the sway of the Gospel. Hence its toleration of, and apologies for, scandalous obliquities, its supreme regard for vested rights, its horror of everything which would trench upon its monopoly, its pitiable exhibitions of self-importance, and the passionate energy with which it clings to its social status. These are not the natural expressions of a religious spirit—they are the outcome of a priestly monopoly. What will benefit the people of Eng-

land in a spiritual point of view is made subsidiary to what will raise the clergy in a temporal point of view. Of course, the business of the institution is religious—its machinery is of a religious character, and is worked by many, I rejoice to admit, in a religious spirit. To a considerable extent, therefore, it is productive of religious results. But that which, if I may use the word, differentiates the Church of England from the other religious bodies in the land, is its worldly position and inheritance—say rather, the worldly position and inheritance of its clergy. These come first; other things come as they may. These are the matters with which they worry Parliament, and about which they agitate their flocks. Their chief concern, at the present moment, is to prevent themselves from being brought down "to the level of the sects;" in other words, from losing their monopoly.

It is this social and worldly pre-eminence of the clergy which gives to the Church of England its immense political power. Almost every family of rank or wealth in the land has one or more of its members or near connexions installed in the brotherhood of the State's priests, while not a few of them hold in their hands its valuable patronage. Two consequences result from this—Parliament, which is filled with men of rank and wealth, naturally inclines to the clergy; and the clergy in turn naturally adopt the more exclusive and Conservative political sentiments which are cherished by the upper classes. As a political engine, the Church of England is invaluable to the landed aristocracy and gentry, and ministers, far more than it seems, to their influence and power in the determination of public affairs. The clergy and the gentry thus serve one another's purposes—the legalised monopoly gives strength to the social one. The people of England, and particularly that large proportion of them which may be termed religious, do not seem to see the matter in this light so distinctly as we do who look on from afar. To us, the most prominent features of the system are, not the religious ones, which strike us as subordinate, but the social and political ones for which, in point of fact, it is sustained. It must be assailed as a monopoly, if ever it is to be successfully assailed. Whatever may have been originally intended, it has practically come to be a close corporation of priests, the main purport of which is priestly well-being. It is a national institution only in so far as it serves to colour the policy of the nation. But its objects are sectarian rather than national; and whatever is peculiar to it is upheld for clerical purposes much more than for those of the laity.

This general view of the system, as such, will, I have no doubt, be set down by numbers of good men, both in and out of the Church, as cynical, or splenetic, or uncharitable. But is it or is it not consistent with the broadest facts of the case? It is natural enough, I admit, for men who come in frequent contact with some of the better incidents of the system, to regard those incidents as the proper measure of its value; and because they meet with exalted piety, godly activity, and disinterested zeal and benevolence, now in lay members of the Establishment, and then again among its clergy, to conclude that the State Church, as a whole, reasonably answers to its high professions. But do they really and in good faith regard it as a whole? Is their judgment of it based upon a comprehensive survey of its actual constitution, general tendency, and broad results? Above all, do they look at it in the light of that genial Christianity which it is its ostensible object to set forth and exemplify? I am afraid they do not. I apprehend that they consider it the duty of charity to put the telescope to the blind eye when the evils of the system are under inquiry. And I further fear that their own motives in doing so are not quite so religious as they seem; and that if the Church of England were not possessed of the social influence which pre-eminently characterises it,—if it were not the Church of the fashionable, wealthy, educated, and ennobled classes—they would not wink at it so kindly as

they do. They may be wholly unconscious of bias from these causes; but when all is said and done, they cannot get rid of this awkward fact, that practices which are a scandal not merely to the Gospel, but to morality, are as pertinaciously upheld by the Church, and as hard to get rid of, as if they constituted the very vitals of the system. And so they do. Untruthful subscription, sham elections of bishops, sale of patronage, clerical exclusiveness, and a supreme regard to the vested interests of the clergy, are inseparable from the system. Put an end to these, and you put an end to it.

"—You take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live."

These things are of the substance of the Establishment; its godliness is incidental—it may be or it may not be; the system has existed, and therefore can exist, without it.

And now, dear Noncon, I have done. I will not further apologise for coming short of my own intentions, though it is a matter of very sincere regret to me. If, in any degree, I have helped forward the object for which you live and labour, my chief wish will have been gratified. I confess, I could desire to see better prognostications of your success than, from this distance, I do. Public opinion seems to me to be in a lamentably low state in England—especially in respect of this "question of questions." But you and I believe in truth—and, what is more, in the God of truth. You may be nearer than you seem to a turn of the tide—and priestly monopoly may be nearer than it seems to its closing day. Of one thing we may confidently rest assured—that He who rules all things will bring good out of evil, and that when the frame in which human wisdom or human folly has placed "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God" falls, or is broken, to pieces, as will one day assuredly be the case, not a feature nor a tint of the portrait He has given of Himself in His Son, will lose its power over man's heart, or find a less ready or hearty response from those to whom it is given to behold its glory.

I am, dear Noncon,
Yours faithfully,
A STRANGER.

Peterboro', Canada West,
Oct. 10, 1861.

THE PROTESTING "RECORD."

The *Record* seems to be ill at ease that the Nonconformists of the present day should have the hardihood to claim ecclesiastical descent from the expelled Puritans of 1662, whose "consistent courage and saintly meekness" it so much admires; and that modern Dissenters should seize upon the Bicentenary of Black St. Bartholomew as a fitting occasion to illustrate the principles of Dissent and the persecuting spirit of a State Church:—

We protest (says the organ of the Evangelical clergy) against the assumption that the Congregational Union, with its antagonism and antipathy to the Church of England, and its countenance of the "Liberation Society," is, in any sense whatever, the legitimate descendant of those men, as an unwarrantable and fallacious conceit, historically and doctrinally false and untrue. Either it must wash its hands of the intolerance and something worse which have characterised it of late more than ever, or in its commemoration of the event of 1662 it must be proved guilty of trading on a false religious capital.

Our Evangelical Church contemporary dexterously evades the question at issue, and with unblushing effrontery, actually transfers to the shoulders of the Congregational Union the odium which ought alone to fall upon the Church of England. Nonconformists of the present day do not claim to be the exponents of the principles of the Confessors of 1662, but they do claim the right of recalling the "unchristian revenge and retaliation," "the infatuation and bigotry," which expelled "men from the Church who were sound in the faith," with the purpose of showing that the same Act of Uniformity—"harshly conceived and as harshly executed" (we are quoting the language of the *Record*)—that drove them out is still the law of the land, and that the Church

of England is as much a Parliament Church as in 1662 when the Legislature passed this persecuting Act. If modern Nonconformists differ in some respects from their ancestors they occupy precisely the same relation to the State Church though legally tolerated by the State.

In one sense, however, the *Record* is right. Modern Dissenters are not so much the legitimate representatives of the principles of the Puritans of 1662 as are the Evangelical clergy of the present day. Their principles are the same—how different their practice! It is Nonconformists who have a right to "protest" against the Evangelical clergy because they have not followed the example they so much admire. In the words of Dr. Vaughan, at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, "We cannot help thinking that they ought, as a body—if there must be a State-Church Establishment—to go together and say, 'We will have this Prayer-book revised; there shall not be that Baptismal Service, that Absolution Service, that Church Catechism, that Regeneration Service.' And if they cannot get it by their joint protest, let them be men and come out." If those whom the *Record* represents will take this frank advice, Nonconformists will be quite ready to admit their superior right to be the modern exponents both of the principles and self-denying acts of the Puritan divines of 1662. But it seems a little hard that the Nonconformists of 1862, who claim none of the advantages which were surrendered by their ancestors in 1662, are to be scolded by those who, at the expense of their principles, monopolise all the good things of the Church, and glory in their position of favouritism and supremacy, for their "assumption" in venturing to commemorate this epoch in our Ecclesiastical history.

M.P.'s ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

We resume this week our extracts from speeches delivered within the last few days at agricultural and other meetings in the provinces:—

The rest of the session was occupied, to a great extent, by the Conservatives in defeating a series of small measures which had for their object the undermining of the National Church, and which were urged on by a narrow section of bitter Dissenters. He referred to this subject with sorrow, because he really believed that a vast majority of really liberal-minded Nonconformists were content with the liberty they had so justly acquired, and to work side by side with the Church of England, on the principle of "Live and let live." No doubt, with respect to those matters, there existed, both in the House of Commons and out of doors, a class of persons who imagined that there was nothing new, nothing true, and nothing significant, and who reminded him of the answer of a Radical candidate in a Scotch borough, who, on being asked by a humorous elector at the hustings, "How about the Pentateuch?" cast about for an answer, and said at last, "O, abolish it, by all means!" There were, he regretted, a certain number of politicians, in the House and out of it, who, acting on those views, were ready to vote for any measure of change or destruction, however absurd, however illogical, however unjust it might be, from whatever quarter it might proceed, or however inconsistent it might be with the spirit of our institutions. That was a melancholy fact, but it was more melancholy still to see on each successive Wednesday a singularly gifted and eminent statesman, naturally of a Conservative turn of mind—he alluded to Sir G. C. Lewis—endeavouring to reconcile his Conservative feelings with his Radical vote, giving the best possible reasons against the measure, and ending by voting for it.—*Mr. Heggate at Leicester Conservative Dinner.*

Two or three years ago they almost despaired of being able to resist the torrent of Radical reform, or to set at naught the onslaught of the Liberation Society. Their institutions were to be Americanised, and the Church was to cease to be the Church of the nation. But two years had changed the aspect of affairs.—*Lord John Manners at ditto.*

The next question on which I shall say a few words happened about the middle of the session. It was the great Parliamentary fight for the abolition of Church rates. I am quite sure there is no Liberal who would not wish to see a trumpety money rate, which must be obnoxious to all, done away with. (Cheers.) I hope there is no one here who will allow himself to be "humbugged" into the idea which the clergy and their friends are apt to promulgate, that by the removal of this rate the Church of England will be endangered. Gentlemen, the matter is in your hands; it will be a hustings cry at the next election, and if you are sincere in your desire to see the last remnant of intolerance removed, the casting vote of Mr. Speaker will not prevent the bill being carried by a large majority. (Cheers.)—*Mr. Onslow at Guildford.*

There was another important question which had occupied a great deal of time, and in which he himself took part, in which, also, little progress was generally supposed to have been made—he meant the Church-rate Abolition Bill. For his own part, he thought it was a mistake to suppose that there had been any alteration in the public feeling in this matter. He believed that the temporary check which the movement for the abolition of Church-rates had met with in the House of Commons must be attributed not to any real reaction, but to the fact that some of the moderate supporters of the measure in former sessions, the majority of whom were sincerely attached to the Established Church, were alarmed and offended at the hostile language which was used by its more thorough-going and zealous Nonconformist advocates; and also to the fact that the Church of England, the most powerful organisation in the country, exerted itself more strongly than ever before to resist the measure. Notwithstanding, however, the defeat which the measure had sustained, he believed it had made a decided progress in the last session, for it had now been

brought into the category of party questions; and though for some reasons this was, no doubt, to be regretted, there could be little question that it would now be taken up by the Government and carried through both Houses. There was another bill of a somewhat similar character, and which he himself had introduced—he meant the Endowed Schools Bill. This measure was, in his opinion, founded on the great principle of religious liberty, and asserted the rights of those who did not conform to the Church of England to have a voice in the management of establishments which were founded for educational purposes generally, and not especially for the purpose of education in the principles of the Church of England. The measure was opposed by many members of the House, who honestly declared that they considered the Church ought to have the entire and exclusive management of all educational endowments which were not expressly intended for Nonconformist bodies. He carried his motion after full notice and on a full division, but on the motion for going into committee the Tories collected their forces without giving him any notice of their intention, and thus defeated him by a manoeuvre not quite according to Parliamentary usage or courtesy. Of course he should know how to deal with them next time. (Laughter.) However, he did not wish to blame them, for the question was a very important one, and ought to be thoroughly ventilated.—*Mr. Dillwyn at Swansea.*

The Church-rate Abolition Bill, which has, year after year, for some time past been carried in the House of Commons, was last session defeated, and an attempt to modify the absolute power of the rector of the parish to exclude all other ministrations, even with the sanction of the bishop, shared the same fate. But the reviving power of the Church was perhaps most strikingly exhibited in the rejection by a very large majority of a bill intended to allow Dissenters to have the services of their own ministers at the funerals of members of their families when buried in the parish churchyard. To us in Scotland, accustomed to consider the churchyard as the common property of the parishioners, open to all to bury their dead free from intrusion or molestation, with whatever religious services their feelings and consciences approve, or without any service at all, according to their inclinations, it seems absolutely inconceivable that this common burying ground should be deemed the freehold of the clergyman—that he should have the exclusive privilege of performing all religious services at funerals, whether of Dissenters or Churchmen, and, still more, that the Established clergy should cling with such grasping tenacity to a privilege which compels them, on the one hand, to deprive sorrowing relatives, laying the body of some loved one in the grave, of the services of the minister who had prayed by his dying bed, and to force on them the services of a stranger—offensive, too, in some instances, to their religious scruples—and which, on the other hand, subjects themselves to the painful necessity of, in too many cases, under the solemn form of worshipping God, using thanksgivings applicable only to the case of those believed to have died in the faith of Christ, over the bodies of notorious prodigates and infidels. Yet they resist any change as vehemently as if the very existence of the Church depended on the maintenance of this obnoxious privilege, and indeed they seem quite insensible of the atrocious intolerance which characterises it. We should soon, however, hear a sufficient outcry if they were themselves subjected to the same treatment. What a torrent of indignant abuse of Presbyterian bigotry and intolerance would be poured out if English Episcopalian families residing in Scotland during the shooting season, were debarred from having their own beautiful and impressive service read by their own clergyman when consigning a child to the grave in one of our parish churchyards. You have all read, I dare say, in the newspapers, the account of the funeral of that deservedly popular nobleman, the Earl of Eglinton, and seen how Bishop Wilson and his episcopal clergy, clothed in their canonical vestments, were admitted not only to the churchyard of Kilwinning, but to the very church itself, and there allowed to perform the English burial service. Suppose our law had enabled the parish minister to stop the bishop and his clergy at the churchyard gates, and prohibit their officiating by reading the burial service at the grave—and that this had been done, as would have been done in England in the case of a Presbyterian, whether peasant or peer—what a howl at our bigotry would have risen from the whole English Church, and most deservedly, I say. We might, indeed, have pleaded some palliation; for the English service book had been to us the occasion and the symbol of a long and terrible persecution, and some prejudice against it on that account might have been excused. But in England they have no excuse for the exclusion of Dissenters, and the determined maintenance of the law as it stands is a proof of the unmodified spirit of dominancy which still pervades the English Church. And the increasing support which that spirit is obtaining in Parliament strikingly shows the reactionary tendency now in progress. A new election under the old rallying cry of Church and King could not have made a greater change in the tone of the House of Commons than has taken place between the sessions of 1860 and 1861, both as to such questions as these, and as to reform; and it is important, with a view to what we may look for in future, that we should not shut our eyes to these signs of the direction in which the political tide is now flowing in England.—*Mr. Dunlop at Greenock.*

CHURCH-RATES.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.—In this parish, which annually makes its appearance in the list of church-rate contests, the anti-rate party have succeeded in quashing the rate upon two grounds. First, from the seclusion of the Southwater district; and, secondly, because the notice calling the vestry, and the heading of the rate-book, did not agree. Though there is every probability that no further action will be taken, there are those, we hear, amongst the defaulters who, believing in suffering for conscience sake, would have no objection to a further trial of their constancy, but rather court it.

BRIDLINGTON, YORKSHIRE.—Last week, the anti-rate party in this town displayed a rare determination. Meeting in the Town Hall, on the evening before the vestry, they decided—first, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the laying of a rate, and in the

next place, supposing the rate were laid, to meet again and determine not to pay it. Happily, they have succeeded in their opposition to the laying of a rate. Though the rate party strained every nerve, the majority against it, at the conclusion of a spirited poll, was forty-five. This being the decision of the vestry last year also, it is thought this contest will be considered final. The *Wesleyan Times* states the decisiveness of this victory is attributable to Wesleyan-Methodist influence. "The reason why, on the former occasion, the then resident Wesleyan-Methodist minister and his friends polled against the rate was, that Dr. Osborn and Mr. Percival Bunting had taken upon themselves to speak in the name of the whole body to which they belong, but which, neither by authority nor by sympathy, did they or do they represent. It will not surprise us if their presumptuous and fallacious evidence before the Lords' Committee should bring out the real sentiments of the entire connexion, as it has done those of their brethren in Bridlington."

WAKEFIELD CHURCH INSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of this institution (which has been in existence some sixteen years), on Thursday, the vicar in the chair, Sir J. C. DALRYMPLE HAY, Bart., one of the speakers, is reported by the *Leeds Mercury* to have said:—

What cause had they met to celebrate? Why, the cause of Christian union, which had often been endangered by the enemies of the Church, but more often endangered by their own supineness. (Cheers.) But still more gratifying was it that their celebration was one, and their cause one in which they could not give umbrage to those who were not within the broad bosom of their Church. The Church had shown its determination to defend those rights which were essential to it, but it had also shown its forbearance and Christian charity in not trenching upon the rights of those who might conscientiously differ from its teachings and its forms.

The Rev. A. BARRY, M.A., of Leeds, forcibly urged the claims of Church Institutions upon Churchmen, not only to promote knowledge but unity among themselves.

Mr. HUBBARD, M.P., then addressed the meeting:—

He said that when he saw one of their objects was the maintenance of the principles of the Church of England, it occurred to him how worthy these principles were of being maintained, for they were principles which set forth a firm and decided expression of Christian truth, united with the widest and fullest toleration. He hoped, however, that as this was their object, they would unite with the Church Institution recently formed in London, and assist it in its operations, for let him remark that while their purposes were most admirable, it would be of but little avail to take as one of their guiding objects, the principles of the Church of England, if these principles out of their sight were being tampered with, and efforts made for their destruction. To show them the necessity for such a union, he would briefly describe the measures which had been presented to Parliament during the past year, and from them they would see how strong was the revolutionary tide which was beating against the bulwarks of the constitution. He then referred to the Church-rates Bill (which he considered a most impudent measure), the Endowed Schools Bill, the Burial in Churchyards Bill, the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and then said that though there were others, it would be sufficient to say that not one of the measures against the Church which had been proposed during the last session had been accepted—a result which he attributed to the operations of the Church Institution recently established in London. He then (amid repeated murmurs and considerable expressions of impatience, which at one time necessitated his stopping for a moment) asked who were the persons from whom these assaults on the Church proceeded. It was not the great mass of the people, but a small though wealthy, energetic and influential section belonging to three bodies of Nonconformists united in the Liberation Society, whose object they might gather from the recent speech of a prominent member of the society, who declared that the connexion of religion with the State was injurious to Christianity.

After some other remarks, he concluded by appealing to them to support the Church by aiding the Church Institution of London.

THE FRIENDS AND TITHES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The following protest, which carries us back more than 200 years in our history, illustrates also the consistency of the Society of Friends from their origin in resisting the payment of tithes:—

Copy of Reasons given by Thomas Bennett concerning the unjust exaction of Tithes: addressed to Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of ye city of London, 1646:—

Right honorable,
Whereas I have been these 13 times commanded before your Honour, and your Lordship's Predecessors, for the Denial of Tithes, and now at length you have been pleased to permit me Freedom to deliver in mine Answer in writing: I have therefore presumed, from your Lordship's Permission, to present your Honour with these ensuing Reasons.

1. My Lord, if Tithes under ye Gospel be an Ordinance, then they must be of an Evangelical Institution, even from the command of Christ, as well as other Gospel Ordinances:—But we find no other Ordinance for the exaction of Tithes now, but a bare Mosaic Ordinance. Therefore Tithes are no Gospel Ordinance.

2. Tithes were never ordained, but for the Wages of Typical Services; therefore to continue the Wages of such work, cannot in Equity be without the continuance of the work, which is a flat Denial of Christ's coming in the Flesh.

3. Those that had the Commandment for Tithes, were only to receive them of their Brethren, see Heb. vii. 5, that is, of the other 12 Tribes; therefore not of the Gentiles; nor were Gentiles, by that command, bound

thereto; and if not in Moses his time, much less now.

4. They were imposed upon the Land of Canaan, therefore not upon England or Englishmen, being no part of Canaan, or the people any of ye 12 Tribes. And the Jews to this day terminate the Equity of Tithes to their own Land, as Mr. Selden, a Member of the House of Commons, writeth in his History of Tithes.

5. When the Law of Tithes was in Force, it was only of the Seed of ye Ground, the Fruit of ye Trees, and of four-footed Beasts. (Levit. xxvii. 30-32. Therefore the Tithe of our Pullen as of Goslins, Chickens, &c., which have but two feet apiece, and cannot be reputed to be of ye Herd, or Flock, that passeth under the Rod, nor any Tithe of Houses, which neither grow, nor bring forth Seed, can be concluded from ye Law of Tithes.)

6. The Levites paid ye 10th of their Tithes to Aaron the Priest (Numb. xviii. 26, 27, 28, 29.) Yea, the Fatherless, the Widow, and Stranger, were ranked with the Levite for the maintenance of Tithes, (Deut. xiv. 29, and xxvi. 12,) and were to eat, and to be satisfied therewith; Therefore from their Example, our Clergy unjustly exact the whole Tithes to themselves.

7. The Laity offered the First fruits unto the Priests, in Ears of Wheat, Barley, &c., in what quantity the owner would (Exod. xxiii. 19; Deut. xviii. 4.) Therefore, from their example, there can be no Exaction of this or that Quantity.

8. They as well, from the Example of Moses his Priests, may take Tithe of our Children; for the First-born, whether of Man or Beast, fell to ye Priest (Numb. xviii. 15), so that if our Clergy will have the Priests to be their Example, then every Male that first openeth the Matrix, is due unto the Clergy! And I suppose they would exact it, had they but Power to impose Redemption Money upon them, the value of 5 Shekels, after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, which is 20 Gerahs, upon every First-born Male, as Moses's Priests' had.

9. When the Law of Tithes was in Force, there was no compulsion used for them, nor did Moses give any commission to the Levites to exact them by Force: The Lord only sent his Prophets to complain against them that did not pay them. (Mal. iii. 9 and 10; Neh. xiii. 10, 11, 12.)

10. The Priesthood and Commandment is changed, and one of another Tribe, even of the Tribe of Judah, of which Moses spake nothing concerning the Priesthood, no not so much as to receive tithes, (Heb. vii. 11); Therefore to speak that of the Ministry of our Lord, which sprung from Judah, which was spoken of the Tribe of Aaron, whereof Tithes were one main Thing, is to make our Lord to be of the Tribe of Aaron.

11. All the supply, which the Gospel ordaineth, is a First Day Collection, or voluntary Contribution to the Necessities of the poor Saints. (1 Cor. xvi. 2; 2 Cor. ix. 1, 5, 7.)

12. An Elder of a Church cannot lay claim to any Supply barely by virtue of Eldership, no more than a Saint by virtue of Saintship, but both simply as poor Saints. For Evangelical Supply was only devoted to Necessity. The Poor Man's Box was the Inheritance or Portion of the poor Saints, whether Elders, or other Members. (1 Cor. xvi. 2; 2 Cor. ix. 1, 5, 7.)

13. It is to be acknowledged as a Gift or Courtesy, (2 Cor. viii. 4, and Phil. iv. 17.) But to exact by Compulsion is contrary to the nature of Courtesy; that were of Violence, not of Gift.

14. All that Christ ordained the Twelve, and ye Seventy, which he sent out, to take, was but to eat and drink such things as were set before them; making that to be all His labourers should account themselves worthy of. (Luke x. 7, 8.)

15. It is unreasonable for a Shepherd to exact the Milk of that Flock which he doth not feed; for the flock which he feedeth is the Flock of whose Milk he must eat. (1 Cor. ix. 7.) Therefore the Clergy Shepherds may not exact the milk of the Flocks that are not fed by them.

16. No payment of Tithes was ordained in Christian Churches (as Selden observeth) till the general Council at Lateran Anno 1215. Therefore the Ordinance of Tithes under the Gospel deriving its Being and Institution from the Injunctions of the Pope and His Council, doth subject us to the Dictates of the See of Rome, against which, we are all engaged by our former Protestations, and by our solemn League and Covenant. And tho' these Tithes should be granted not to be the Root, yet they cannot but be concluded to be a main Branch of Popery, being not of Christ's, but of the Pope's own Ordinance; therefore to be extirpated.

M. GUIZOT AND THE PAPACY. (From the Spectator.)

It is not a pleasant task to arraign the conduct of an old man who has done good service to letters, who has been a friend to England, and who has in some sort redeemed his faults in power by the dignity of his exile. But M. Guizot has challenged attack, and mistakes the reserve of men who pity his misfortunes for the fellowship of opinion. Let him clearly understand that English Liberals regard him as the man whose pedantic and fatal mediocrity has adjourned constitutional freedom in France indefinitely. It has been for thirty years the scandal and shame of our institutions on the Continent, that the King and the Minister who had studied them most completely had carried away no other idea than that Government was a dodge, a balance of interests on the Exchange, of votes in the departments or in the Chambers; a system of which corruption was the instrument and trade the final end; which garrisoned Ancona, courted Austria, and supported the Pope; which maintained and increased the secret police, and surrounded Paris with fortresses which failed it in the first hour of need. This is government such as Walpole's worst days never saw in England. We allow M. Guizot the merit of keeping peace, though there is reason to doubt if his morality would have shrunk from a safe annexation. We grant that the press was comparatively free, and its liberty may be set off against the deep corruption of French literature, whose beginning is almost synchronous with the Orleans dynasty. But a nation has other wants than journals and trade. What idea, except a Parliamentary majority, did M. Guizot represent? He had not the greatness of character which enabled

Chatham to reconcile a faction still furious from its defeat to the throne of its conquerors. He had not the broad sympathies which might have supplied the place of intelligence in enabling him to grapple with the social problems of his time, and he himself has registered his own condemnation when he tells us that the revolution of '30 was purely political, and that of '48 almost purely social. Belonging to a country which is eminently sympathetic with the wants of other nationalities, M. Guizot tried to embody a compromise between the Holy Alliance and English oligarchy. He himself tells us that while the Italians were groaning for liberty, he was thinking of treaties, of the *status quo*, and of possible federations. We are far from denying that he had some success in his own peculiar line. He contrived to irritate and mortify the late Czar on a question of etiquette, and he carried his point in the Spanish marriages at the price of the English alliance, and we should think of his own self-respect. He tells us that the remembrance of constitutional liberty is still vivid in France. We believe its memories are most attractive in proportion as they are most distant, and as men can study England and Italy instead of MM. Guizot and Thiers. We are not inclined to extenuate the faults of Imperialism, but the last three years have done more for freedom in Europe than the forty that preceded them.

Still more unreservedly would we reject M. Guizot's advocacy of religion. We also can venerate the catholicism of St. Bernard and Pascal, but we shrink from that strange spectre of the old Church that sits robed in purple and dabbled with blood amid the ruins of Rome. We also deplore that the soldiers of Christ should be divided under different ensigns when the foe is trenching the walls of their citadel, but we cannot wish to gather them under any watchword but truth. M. Guizot feels for the falling hierarchy, and we for the oppressed people and the dishonoured religion. If a feeble respect for old conventions, a morbid sentiment for mere misfortune, could so far mislead the Protestant world as to think that the trappings of the Pope, and the liveries of the cardinals, are greater realities in God's order than truth and justice, peace and good-will among men, then indeed we should tremble for the very altars of our faith. Does M. Guizot seriously believe that a triple alliance of Canterbury, Geneva, and Rome to exclude the Italian flag from the Vatican will calm the doubts of the rationalist, restore faith to the unbeliever, or flash light upon the blind multitude who are now groping darkly after a God? We accept, for the purpose of argument, his dread that a shock to established systems may shake belief in the creed which they have embodied; and, being called upon to choose between religion maintained by a lie, or religion beggared and outcast, we deliberately prefer the latter. The friendship of Constantine was more fatal to the faith than Pilate's enmity. We suspect the new evangelist who tells us that the Church of Christ is founded upon the rock of an Italian principality. For ourselves, we trust firmly in the cross of wood that once saved mankind, and prefer that it be not inlaid with gold, or propped with bayonets. If we have read the lessons of political and religious freedom rightly, God's world can take care of itself, and God's truth can outlive Church establishments.

FATHER PASSAGLIA AND THE CARDINAL.

A Turin newspaper (the *Espresso*) furnishes the following details of a conversation which took place between the author of the famous book on the temporal power and Cardinal Altieri, President of the Congregation of the "Index":—

Having been invited, "*ad audendum verbum*," by Cardinal Altieri, Father Passaglia went to the prelate. The cardinal immediately entered into conversation, and announced to him that the pamphlet "*Pro Causa Italica*," was already in the hands of the members of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, in order to be attentively examined. . . . "I am invested with regular powers, to ask you, yes or no, in the name of the Pope, if you are the author of this book?"

"To this question," replied the priest, "I must oppose the answer that the authors of religious writings are not obliged by the constitutions to answer whether or not they wish to accept the responsibility, unless such writings have been prohibited by a sentence of the Sacred Congregation of the Index. When that sentence shall be pronounced I shall make the declaration which you want me to make to-day, but not before."

"The sentence will be pronounced to-morrow," answered the prelate, furious at the calmness and obstinacy of his interlocutor, "and I give you my word of honour that the book will be condemned."

"I have, on all that, another opinion from yours," said the father, "because I think the writing is not liable to censure." "And for what reason?" asked the prelate. "Because to condemn this writing would be to condemn, at the same time, St. Augustin, and St. Cyprian. Truly, the book submitted at this moment to the judgment of the congregation is not a new book, an original work, but merely a simple collection of truths taught to the Church by the most revered of its doctors."

"Very well! we shall condemn St. Augustin and St. Cyprian," cried the cardinal, indignantly.

"That is impossible," answered the father with a smile, "unless you wish to make a congregation of Nestorians, of Manicheans, and of Donatists."

The interview ended with these words. The cardinal, red with rage, rose, rudely dismissed the abbé, and told him that the Pope should be informed of his refusal to submit—before the sentence of the congregation was pronounced.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRAYER-MEETING.—The other day, at a week-day prayer-meeting held at Crathie, her Majesty gave express orders to the Royal household that anyone who felt disposed to

attend, would for the time be freed from any duties he or she might have to discharge.—*Scottish Guardian*.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER AND THE REV. D. I. HEATH.—Judgment will be pronounced by the Court of Arches, immediately after the opening of term, in the above case, which has been fully argued, and which it is thought may afford some guide as to what may be the decision in the pending matter of "Essays and Reviews." In the event of Dr. Lushington's judgment being against him, the penalty upon Mr. Heath will be deposition from his benefice. The rev. gentleman was presented to the vicarage of Brading in 1846 by the master and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, he being at the time a fellow of the college. It is worth about 400*l.* a-year.

THE CASE OF MARTIN ESCALANTE.—A correspondent of the *Record* says:—"I have lately received a letter from poor Escalante, in which he begs most earnestly for help both for himself and family. His wife was then at death's door, and from the first of this month his salary is reduced to one half (4*l.* per month, I believe) preparatory to the society giving him up altogether in two years from this date. Escalante asks not for money but for work, and permit me to suggest that surely some one of your many readers will have a situation that would suit him, and the money that is now being received by you might in that case be well spent in bringing the family to England." His address is, Martin Escalante, Colporteur, Gibraltar.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW."—In a severe review of the recently-published lectures of the Regius Professor of History in Oxford University, the *Westminster* remarked:—"For all that we read here, the lecturer might not hold a single doctrine of the Church, though, of course, with his official position, he does hold them all." In reference to this sentence, Mr. Goodwin Smith says, in a letter to the *Daily News*, that he occupies the position of that large and increasing class of enlightened laymen who, though outwardly connected with the Church, no longer hold its fundamental doctrines. "Before accepting my professorship, I ascertained that the appointment did not require subscription to the articles, or a degree for which subscription was a necessary publication. Had it required either the one or the other, I pledge my word I should not have accepted the chair."

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—Abuse and misrepresentation may be carried, even by the press, beyond the bounds of endurance. As a rule, Mr. Spurgeon disregards the personal, and sometimes the slanderous, attacks made upon him by the irreligious press and public. For the two lectures which the rev. gentleman has recently delivered—the first upon the Gorilla, the second on "Taming the Shrew,"—many extraordinary charges have been made by newspaper editors. The lecturer used language "coarse and indelicate in the last degree." Such a charge has not been made against him by those who really heard the lectures. In self-defence, Mr. Spurgeon has just published his lecture on the "Gorilla," and, in advertising it on the back of his last weekly sermon, he has appended the following note:—"Various garbled reports of the above lecture having been inserted in different newspapers, and then made the text of malicious criticism on the part of the editors, it has been thought desirable to publish this authorised edition of the entire lecture, that the public may be enabled to judge for themselves of its character, and the lecturer may be screened from the misrepresentations to which he has been unscrupulously exposed."—*Wesleyan Times*.

Religious Intelligence..

PREACHING IN THE THEATRES.—The preachers at the services on Sunday were as follows:—Sadler's Wells, Rev. T. W. Aveling, of Kingsland Chapel, in the afternoon, and Rev. S. Minton, late Minister of Percy Chapel, in the evening; Standard, Rev. T. Richardson, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Pell-street, St. George's East; Pavilion, Rev. J. Fleming, Kentish-town Congregational Church. There were also services at the Britannia, and at St. James's Hall. The *City Mission Magazine* for October contains the report of the missionary of the Holywell-lane district. It has a special interest as detailing the beneficial effect of the services at the Standard Theatre, a building which is included within its boundaries.

The opening of the Standard Theatre for a second series of special religious services has (says the missionary) been a great blessing to this neighbourhood, doing much towards turning this fountain of evil into a positive good, and being situate in the very centre of the district, I felt that when the Committee asked me again to undertake the management of this important effort, it was my duty to accept the invitation, although doing so involved a considerable amount of mental and physical labour. How God smiled upon that effort is well-known. The people were glad to find a place of worship where they might find admission; where all seats are free, and the poorest made to feel he was heartily welcome. An average attendance of 2,000 persons has been obtained, of the very class who usually shun the house of prayer, and pass the Sabbath-hours in vain attempts to find pleasure in worldly occupations. This large number of persons always maintain the most perfect order and decorum. The police in attendance have never been required to interfere in any single instance, the entire work of keeping order, distributing copies of the hymns, &c., being carried out by a body of twenty working men, selected from the congregation itself, under the superintendence of myself and a brother missionary. In the course of my daily visitation many of these persons were met with, and many proofs given that they had not heard in vain.

In many instances it was found that persons who

neglected public worship for many years have acquired the habit of going regularly to the Theatre Service every Sunday evening. Recently a prayer-meeting has been held after the sermon, to which from 600 to 800 persons have usually remained.

MARLBOROUGH.—The Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., of Whitechurch, Salop, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of the Independent chapel, Marlborough, Wilts, and intends settling there at Christmas or soon after.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Rev. John Hill, M.A., late of Witham, Essex, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become the pastor of the Third Congregational Church, vacant through the death of the Rev. Peter Turner. He commences the duties of the pastorate on the first Sabbath in November.

LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., recently appointed to the pastorate of the Congregational Church assembling in Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, entered upon his duties by preaching morning and evening on Sunday. At both services, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, there was a large attendance.

LEEDS.—The Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., minister of South-parade Baptist Chapel, Leeds, announced his intention on Thursday of resigning his pastorate at Christmas. The expected change is attributed to Mr. Edwards' shattered state of health, his medical advisers warning him that a continuation of his ministry at present will undermine his constitution, if not absolutely end his life.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN CLERKENWELL.—The Bishop of London, on Wednesday evening, met a large number of the poorer inhabitants of Clerkenwell, in their parish church, and addressed them with much earnestness in connexion with a series of special services which have been instituted for their benefit by the incumbent. His lordship also evinced great interest in the new church and schools which are being erected in the district.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, SOUTHEAST.—The anniversary meeting of the friends of this place was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, in their new school and lecture-room. Upwards of 300 sat down to tea. The chair was taken by the minister, Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. H. Cullis and T. Davey, Independents; J. Davis, G. Arnott, T. Tollerfield, Baptists; J. Smith, Wesleyan; J. Luke, Bible Christian. The reports of the harmony and prosperity of the Church were cheering and hopeful.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION COLLEGE.—This denomination has decided to provide a theological institution for the training of its ministry; and, encouraged by a generous bequest of 5,000*l.*, left by the late Thomas Firth, Esq., towards its endowment, has already commenced a subscription to make up the sum necessary for endowing it, as well as to raise a fund for its erection. Already a handsome sum has been subscribed, including several large donations from the principal men in the body; and a successful issue is probable, and almost certain. Deputations have been appointed to advocate the claims of the institution in different parts of the connexion.

GUILDFORD.—The settlement of Mr. Hart, late of Houghton, Hunts, was recognised on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Guildford, lately under the pastorate of the venerable Rev. Stephen Percy. The Rev. R. Ashton asked the usual questions of the Church through their officer, Mr. Fernandez, and of Mr. Hart, their newly-chosen pastor, and offered the recognition prayer. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. I. Ketley, J. S. Bright, and J. M. Soule. The charge was delivered to Mr. Hart by the Rev. John Hall, of Brixton, and produced a deep impression both on the ministers and on the congregation. Several other brethren from various parts of the county were also present, and assisted in the duties of the day, both at the chapel and at the Public Hall in the evening.

WARLEY, YORKSHIRE.—On Tuesday the Rev. W. Hewgill, M.A. (London University), was publicly ordained as pastor of the Independent Church at Warley. The service took place at the village chapel, and a large number of friends from Halifax and other places in the neighbourhood were present on the occasion. The introductory prayer having been offered by the Rev. R. Hurley, F.R.A.S., from Brighouse, the Rev. C. S. Starrock, B.A., pastor of Sion Chapel, Halifax, delivered a very eloquent and elaborate address on "Congregational Church Principles." The Rev. James Pridie then put the usual questions, which were answered by Mr. Hewgill in a very satisfactory manner. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Thomas (Leeds); and the Rev. G. W. Conder (Leeds) delivered the charge to the minister. At the conclusion of the service, the friends of the cause and the visitors took tea together in the school-room. Afterwards, another service was held in the chapel, the devotional parts being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Booth; and the sermon by the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, of Rochdale.

TAUNTON.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. McMILLAN.—A meeting of the members and friends of the Independent Chapel, North-street, was held last week, for the purpose of presenting a purse of fifty guineas and an address to the Rev. A. McMillan, the late pastor, who has accepted the pastorate of Craven Hill Chapel, Bayswater. "The rev. gentleman's zeal and fidelity," says the *Somerset Gazette*, "in the discharge of his ministerial duties, his urbane and even affectionate bearing to all with whom he came in contact, and the thoroughly Christian spirit in which he has treated persons of other denominations during the six

years he has been in Taunton, have gained for him the love and esteem of large numbers; consequently there was a very large assemblage at the chapel on Monday evening, and, though seats were placed along the aisles, many were only able to obtain standing room." The chair was taken by Mr. T. Coker, and there were also on the platform the Revs. A. McMillan, W. Guest, Paul's Meeting; W. H. Griffith, Head-master of the Dissenters' Proprietary School; R. Green, Baptist Chapel, Silver-street; E. Jones, Bridgewater; J. Taylor, Fulwood; J. Poole, Bishop's Hull; W. Gammon, Norton; J. S. Underwood, Taunton; Messrs. W. Rawlinson, S. Pollard, J. Young, J. Clarke, &c.

KING EDWARD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, SPITALFIELDS.—On Wednesday night a very interesting meeting was held in connexion with these schools. For the last fourteen years Mr. H. R. Williams, the well-known honorary secretary of the institution, has occupied the post of superintendent of the Sunday-evening ragged school. Circumstances having rendered it necessary for him to resign that office, the teachers in the school, and several of their scholars, determined to present him with a testimonial of their respect and esteem. For this purpose the meeting on Wednesday was convened. The large room was well filled by a considerable number of residents in the neighbourhood and others glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to testify their respect for one who had done so much for the moral and religious improvement of the east of London. Alderman Abbiss presided, and presented the testimonial to Mr. Williams in a speech characterised by much sound sense and manly feeling. The Rev. W. Tyler, and the Rev. A. Suter, and Mr. Powell, and Mr. Merrington, on behalf of the committee of the institution, bore emphatic testimony to the great value of Mr. Williams' self-denying and untiring efforts on behalf of the institution. Mr. Williams returned thanks for the honour done him, stating that, although his connexion with the school had ceased, he hoped, for many years to come, to occupy the post as honorary secretary of the institution, the interests of which were very dear to his heart. Mr. Jones (the successor of Mr. Williams) moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, adding his testimony, after eleven years' intimate acquaintance with the work, to Mr. Williams' zeal and energy. Mr. Alderman Abbiss, in returning thanks, expressed the great pleasure he had experienced from the proceedings. The proceedings of the meeting, which were of a most agreeable character, were concluded by the assembly singing the Doxology. The testimonial consists of a very handsome medieval writing service.

OAKHAM.—The new Congregational Chapel was opened on Thursday, the 24th inst. The devotional parts of the afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. B. O. Bendall, of Stamford; Rev. John Green, of Uppingham; and Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester; and a highly suggestive discourse, founded on the 9th verse of the 48th Psalm, was delivered by Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., of London. In the evening, prayer was conducted by Rev. J. Twidale, of Melton Mowbray; Rev. J. Jenkinson, of Oakham; and Rev. A. Murray, of Peterborough; and Rev. Thomas W. Aveling, of Kingsland, London, preached a most encouraging discourse from 1 Timothy i. 11. The Rev. Thomas Blandford, of Herne Bay, and Rev. John Devine, of Wymondham, also assisted in the services, which were well attended although the weather proved unfavourable. About 250 friends took tea together in the Agricultural-hall. On the ensuing Lord's-day, Rev. Thomas Mays, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, preached. The new chapel, which will seat about 250, is an ornament to the High-street of the town. It is in the early English style, with low side-walls and a clerestory, supported on wooden columns and arches. The plans were prepared by Mr. E. Habershon, of London. The total cost, including 550*l.* for site (on which available materials stood), will be about 1,480*l.* The opening services yielded about 35*l.*, and about 350*l.* have yet to be raised. The stated minister is Rev. John C. Fairfax. The moving impulse to this effort was a noble donation of land and money by a gentleman now resident in Nottingham, who, for many years, conducted business in Oakham. The English Congregational Chapel-building Society has also given valuable assistance. The old chapel will now be used for Sabbath-school and kindred purposes. It was erected in 1727, and Dr. Doddridge preached at the opening service. The history of the congregation goes back to the passing of the Act of Uniformity, when Rev. Robert Eakins, one of the teachers in the Grammar School of the town, separated from the Established Church and became minister of the Nonconformists, who then assembled for worship in a building called the Presbyterian Barn.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.—A new Baptist chapel was opened at Marlowes, on Tuesday, Oct. 15th. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. J. New, of Bushey (Independent), and the Rev. F. Tucker, of London, preached the sermon. After the service a public dinner was held in the Town Hall, to which about seventy ladies and gentlemen sat down. The chair was taken by Mr. Alfred Orchard, of the Well Farm. The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Tucker for his sermon, and Mr. Tucker responded. At five o'clock a public tea was provided in the Town Hall and Corn Exchange, to which between four and five hundred persons sat down. There was an evening service conducted by the Rev. C. Bailhache, the sermon being preached by the Rev. H. Allon, of Islington (Independent). The new chapel is an elegant Gothic building. It is a parallelogram, 58 feet long by 37 feet wide, and divided into five

bays or divisions. The chapel furnishes 348 adult sittings on the ground floor, of which thirty-seven are free. In the gallery there are 180 adult sittings, including seventy-two free sittings, besides 182 children in the end gallery. This is entirely independent of the organ-gallery. The whole has been designed and carried out under the superintendence of Joseph James, Esq., architect, of Farnival's Inn, London. The builder employed is Mr. Groom, of this town: they took the contract for the work at 2,272*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* It is intended at some future time to erect school-rooms in the rear, and a minister's house at the side, for which plans are already prepared. The chapel in the Rose and Crown-yard, which the congregation are now about to desert, was erected in 1731. The present pastor, the Rev. W. Emery, entered on the duties of the office on the first Sunday of October, 1857. In taking to their new chapel, the change to the congregation is a very striking one. They leave a building which is very characteristic of olden times, utterly devoid of ornament, and placed in an inconvenient situation, to occupy one of a highly ornamental character, and placed on one of the best sites the neighbourhood afforded. At the close of the opening service Mr. Tucker read the following statement with regard to the building fund of the new chapel. Total subscriptions received, 1,520*l.*; lent by friends without interest, 400*l.*; total, 1,920*l.* Paid sundry accounts, 190*l.*; to builder, 1,730*l.*; total, 1,920*l.* Supposed amount due to the builder at completion, 620*l.* The collections at the opening services amounted to 61*l.* 13*s.*, and those on the following Sunday raised the amount to between 80*l.* and 90*l.*

LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE.—The want of a place of worship at this favourite marine village has long been felt by the Independents. This summer the necessity was still more pressing, and some of the visitors from Manchester made a move in the matter, Sir James Watts starting a subscription list with 100*l.* Others were soon enlisted; and a lease of a plot of land on the east side of Clifton-street was obtained on very liberal terms for ninety-nine years, Colonel Clifton, who had not only given the choice of a site, but also generously subscribed 25*l.* towards the building fund, and promised that when his son and heir came of age, the lease should be extended to 999 years. Operations were then commenced, and the foundations having been put in, the corner-stone was laid on Thursday week, the contributions at that time being about 800*l.* A very large assembly of persons were gathered together to witness the proceedings. The ceremony was opened with the singing of the 100th Psalm, which being finished, the Rev. P. Thompson offered up the dedication prayer. C. Potter, Esq., then presented to Sir James Watts, to be placed in a cavity beneath the stone prepared for its reception, a bottle containing a plan of the exterior of the building, a document in which is stated the circumstances under which the building was erected, the names of the trustees and committee, the papers of the day, and a few coins of the realm; and he also presented to him a small boxwood mallet and mahogany level, the gift of Mr. Coulthurst, jun., of Lytham, who has undertaken the carpentry and joiners' work, and a splendid silver trowel, with ivory handle, the gift of the committee, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Sir James Watts, Kt., on the occasion of his laying the corner-stone of the Lytham Congregational Chapel.—October 17th, 1861." Sir James Watts then laid the stone in due form, and addressed a few pertinent remarks to the meeting. The Revs. G. B. Bubier and J. G. Rogers afterwards spoke, and a hymn having been sung, the assembly dispersed. The building will be erected in the Early Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and will accommodate about 500 persons. The total cost will be about 2,300*l.* The design is by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, architects, of Reading, and was selected in a limited competition. Messrs. Cooper and Tullis, of Preston, are the sole contractors. A dinner was served at the Clifton Arms Hotel, of which about fifty ladies and gentlemen partook. Sir James Watts and Mr. Potter left after the repast, and T. Eccles, Esq., of Darwen, was called upon to preside. The health of "The Queen" having been given by the chairman, and cordially responded to, the Rev. H. Lings announced that Mr. B. Whitworth, of Fleetwood, had promised 50*l.* on condition that the chapel was opened free from debt. The Rev. G. H. Bubier said that having decided that there should be a chapel at Lytham, they took the necessary steps for its erection. The committee was composed of gentlemen principally resident in Manchester, and under their direction arrangements were entered into with Colonel Clifton for a lease for ninety-nine years of the site, with an intimation from him that when his son came of age it should be extended for 999 years. They had obtained the land at the very lowest annual rental. They had signed a contract with Mr. Potter for something like 2,000*l.*, which, however, did not include the cost of lighting and heating; and they had taken tenders for a school-room, but having found it possible to arrange for a school-room, capable of accommodating from seventy to eighty scholars, over the vestry, they had not signed a contract for a separate school-room. They had had large faith in signing the contract for 2,000*l.*, as only 800*l.* had been actually obtained at the time of signing it; but since operations had commenced they had had about 215*l.* added, and there was at that time something like 1,100*l.* subscribed. Besides the 50*l.* announced by Mr. Lings as having been promised by Mr. Whitworth, he had to intimate that Mr. Benjamin Armitage had promised 50*l.* The Rev. J. G. Rogers

having spoken and stated this was the third event of the kind at which he had been present this year, on the motion of the Rev. G. B. Bubier, a vote of thanks was passed to Sir James Watts, who had not only given the first subscription, but promised to do all he could for them, in order that the building might be opened free from debt. The proposition was carried with enthusiasm. On the motion of the Rev. R. M. Davis, a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried with applause; and that gentleman acknowledged the compliment. The company then separated. The total amount of subscriptions is now about 1,500*l*.

Correspondence.

DISSENTERS AND DAY-SCHOOL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me to thank you for calling attention, at the present time, to the duty of Dissenters with respect to Day-School Education. I am quite sure that the Nonconformist Churches of this country have never had such an opportunity as is now given to them. Let me add that I think they are, to some extent, prepared to take advantage of it. In my own recent intercourse with ministers and others I have heard a general expression of anxiety that we should occupy a more worthy position in this matter than we now occupy. We can do it; we ought to do it; and we must do it. I think this is becoming to be a pretty general feeling.

It is well, however, to know exactly where we stand with regard to this question. We occupy high ground, but we do not cover a very large space. The *Nonconformist* addresses, I suppose, principally the members of the Congregational and Baptist denominations, and members of the Society of Friends. These bodies—taken together—are numerous, active, and influential. They are the moving bodies in all political matters; they have more moral power than any other three sections in the community. “I know,” said Lord John Russell, two years ago, “what a Dissenting agitation is; Dissenters put an end to the slave-trade, and again, they put an end to slavery.” When Lord John Russell spoke of Dissenters, the reference was to the three denominations I have referred to, for very little did any others do towards the accomplishment of these objects. Now, how do these great denominations—for great they are both in historical renown and social importance—stand with regard to the question of education?

It is a fact that excepting British Schools they have scarcely 1,000 day schools in all the country, and it is a fact that the numbers of scholars attending these schools do not constitute four per cent. of the whole number of day scholars. We have, however, made great progress in the number both of schools and scholars since 1851. The returns in the Report of the Education Commissioners do not, as is well known, give accurate information on this point; but the Report on “The State and Progress of Dissenters’ Schools,” presented to the House of Commons in July last, from a Committee of which Mr. Morley was chairman, contains some figures which are in the highest degree encouraging. Out of 734 schools which furnished reports regarding the accommodation of scholars to this committee, 203 schools reported that the school-room had either been built or enlarged since 1851. “The rate of increase,” says the committee, “in the accommodation afforded for scholars, as indicated by these returns, is as follows:—

British Schools	21.34 per cent.
Baptist	72.84
Congregational	36.39

Unhappily there were nearly a thousand Dissenting ministers who did not respond to the repeated applications of this committee, for information concerning the day schools connected with their Churches. The result is that we have no authentic return of the number of our schools and scholars. We only know that in those concerning which a return was made, the rate of increase in seven years had been exactly twenty-seven per cent.

Mark another gratifying fact. In 1851 the Census Commissioners reported that the Schools of the Church of England formed 83 per cent., and the scholars in Church schools 78 per cent. of the whole number. In 1858, according to the Education Commissioners, and not allowing for the defectiveness of the returns of Dissenters’ schools, the Education Commissioners report that the scholars of the Church of England formed 76 per cent. of the whole numbers. Gradually but slowly, therefore, we are making headway, and reducing the formidable disproportion of numbers that has hitherto existed.

I have quoted these figures partly for the purpose of showing our exact position, and partly for the encouragement of any who may be disposed to take some steps towards improving this position. I am sanguine of important results if the right steps are taken. At present, it seems to me, that the first thing required is the education of Dissenters themselves to a sense of their duty with regard to this question. They are, I believe, awakening to it, but they are waking very slowly. Once, however, aroused, and I have no fear as to their success in this as in other matters.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

London, Oct. 28.

EDUCATOR.

BARTHOLOMEW’S DAY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I was glad to see in last week’s *Nonconformist* that black Bartholomew appeared likely to engage a large share of the attention of your readers during the coming year, and hoped to have seen in this week’s number suggestions from half-a-dozen correspondents, as to the best way of turning the opportunity to account. No friend of religious liberty but must rejoice at the improved tone of feeling exhibited at the recent meeting of the Congregational Union, giving promise that the time is not far distant when every “conscientious” Dissenter will be ranked among those who by a strange perversion of terms are now called “political.” I have no doubt but that Independents generally will cheerfully and liberally respond to the proposed appeal in order that fitting memorials may be raised all over the country to the faithfulness of those holy men of God who counted not their lives dear unto themselves so that they might retain the testimony of a good conscience.

It strikes me, however, that the movement ought to have a broader basis, and should include Christians of all denominations who value the blessings for which they so earnestly struggled and so cheerfully suffered.

There can be but little doubt but that with the increased light which we enjoy, the men who then occupied a position so far in advance of their fellows would, if now living, be found in the foremost ranks of those who are seeking to break the fetters by which, in this country, the religion of the Cross is still bound. And I know no men so fitting to take the lead in what ought to be a national movement as those who have won such a high position in the estimation of their opponents. I refer to the committee of the Liberation Society. The amount of work done in proportion to their means, the untiring energy and zeal which has characterised all their efforts, directed as they have been by an amount of statesmanlike ability which has enabled this Society to exert a power that has called out all the force of the enemy to hold it in check for a single session,—all point to them as a centre around which the spirit that shall be aroused by a remembrance of black Bartholomew should rally.

Let what has been proposed by all means be done, but there is something more enduring than brick or stone, and there is even a greater want in our land than places for public worship: we want that our principles as *Free-Church men* should be more firmly and intelligently held by those who profess them, and that greater efforts should be made to render them intelligible to the public at large. I believe none could so effectually take the lead in this as the committee of the Liberation Society, and I know none on whom it so rightfully devolves; they possess one great advantage in being an unsectarian body.

Let them speedily decide on their plans and estimate the cost, and I am much mistaken if they are obliged to strike anything out of their programme for want of funds. I am prepared to double my subscription for the coming year, and, if required, to raise an equal sum from those not now subscribing. Hoping to see the subject taken up by abler hands,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

A COUNTRY DEACON.

EMIGRATION TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, BY SPECIAL SETTLEMENT, OR OTHERWISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Seeing that as the editor of a Nonconformist paper you are taking an interest in the formation of a special settlement of colonists to Auckland, nominally Nonconformist, I thought that you might perhaps be inclined to favour your readers with a few remarks from one who has lately returned (in March last) from that colony, and who had some little opportunity of seeing how things moved, both with settlers and special settlers. I would feel very loth to use the smallest effort to stem the tide of emigration to our colonies, and would rather encourage it by every just means, but I deeply deplore the deception at present practised by parties interested pecuniarily in taking out people there, who are regardless of the means they use or the fate that awaits their dupes; but interest blinds to many cruel deeds. Ship after ship is freighted, not with the scum of our population, but principally a well-doing part of it, who, though often pretty comfortable at home, have a little capital, and think, from what they hear, that they are sure to improve either their own position or that of their families by emigrating there. The place is trumped up as being the best place in the world for the working man; yes, those who write books upon it (being either privately paid for them or having interest in the colony) would make you believe that the land overflowed with milk and honey; but the “proof of the pudding is the preying of it.” Of those who go out to farm and take up their grants, very few get the length of living upon them, even after spending much time and money in their search. There would be about eighty or ninety grant-holders on board the ship I went out in, the majority of whom intended settling on them, but eight months after arrival there were not more than six of them on their grants or had done anything to them, beyond taking them out. There are a few statements that could be pointed at in the books and branded as out-and-out lies; but one lady out there mentioned to me that if she had Mr. Newman by the ears she would make him alter his strains from that which induced their family to emigrate there; another person, who had been successful himself, mentioned to me that he thought Mr. Hartshouse had a great deal to answer for in deceiving so many decent, well-looking people, causing them to break up comfortable homes and come out here to be scattered to the winds, or to spend the last pennies of the earnings of a lifetime; this may look a little strong, but the fact that about one-half, if not more than half, as many emigrated from Auckland last year as migrated from this country to it, and that after a struggle, many putting personal apparel to the hammer to take them away, speaks for itself.

In ordinary times I would say Auckland is a first-rate place for emigrants of certain classes; but at present there is a war in it; it has been going on since March, 1860, in the island, and is ever getting worse, more especially towards Auckland. About November last year there were some hundreds of armed natives within thirty miles of the city, and settlers from fifteen to twenty miles out were driving their moveables along the roads

to the city, while from some of the outlying settlements there were petitions to the Governor praying him either to send them succour or a means of escape. Since that time the war has been getting more serious and spreading farther north, where to the northernmost point there are plenty of natives to kill and eat, if they had a mind, all the white population outside the city in a very short time; the more so as by latest news the commands are that out-settlers are to defend themselves. The native population of Auckland is 38,000, and on their own dunghill they are as cocks, not easily beaten; and now that we challenge them, can crow pretty well. The European population is about 23,700, of whom, I would say, there are about 15,000 in the city. Every man going out is none the worse of knowing these things, but monthly summaries incline to put their thumb upon them. Were the war satisfactorily settled, it has every chance to be a great place, but in the mean time I think nought but gross deceit could induce Englishmen to break up their homes with the intention of farming in any part of the North Island of New Zealand. So much for the place.

Regarding special settlements, I being eight months in the colony, in country and town, had an opportunity of getting a little information on them, and can say, that if not better managed than those of late, they had better not be at all.

About five or six years ago, a number of Scotch Highlanders in Nova Scotia, hearing great things of the climate and resources of Auckland, and being dissatisfied with their circumstances, getting encouragement, embarked, as a special settlement. They consisted of farmers, not without substance, from the sale of their farms, young hardy woodsmen, who could either fell timber, build ships, or sail them when built, with a few of lighter occupations. Government, for their own interest, gave them as favourable a piece of land as they could; it is on a river, about sixty miles from the city by water. They took up the land, but many of them followed other occupations, such as coasting, carpentering, &c. Those that did remain on the land now possess some stock, their farms are worth something, and they manage to send a little produce to market. On the whole, they have been pretty successful, having sent news back to that effect.

The next that came under my notice was the special settlement of Mr. Ball. I think they started from Hull, about three years ago. Mr. Ball was a gentleman of means, who took a fancy for forming a special settlement, and for that purpose, on various arrangements, assisted not a few in getting out, and thereby secured to himself no small privilege in land-purchasing. On landing, he and his party got their pick of the best of the land, and fixed on a piece 160 miles by water from Auckland, judging that though it might not be the best land, it was still the best, as to quality and convenience, having navigable river frontage. After some little necessary delay in Auckland, part of the company set out for their destination, but soon some got disgusted with it, and searched for work where there was some chance of remuneration. I was within sight of the land, and at various times, about a year after their landing, had opportunity of talking with some of those who were on it, and some who were working in the neighbourhood with the prospect of going on it. Those who had left it gave it a bad name, those on and going on assuredly did not praise it much, and, from their appearance, I should fancy it deserved little. No doubt, through time, the land may turn out valuable, but, seeing Mr. Ball and his son a little way off, a local missionary remarked to me that it was strange that a man of Mr. Ball’s means should thus exclude himself and family from the pleasures and advantages of civilisation, with so faint and remote a prospect of remuneration. I cannot tell the proportion that hold out, but it is but small.

The next that came under my notice was a party of Nova Scotians, some of the friends of the former company, and of the same class, who were hopeful of like success. After having sold out their farms, suffered the pangs of a farewell parting from friends, and endured a five months’ tossing on the wide ocean, they arrived in Auckland; and what were their prospects? Scores of idle men met them as they landed. Their stories I need not relate. For weeks after, groups of two or three big-bodied, strong-limbed men, would be seen, lounging about the pier or streets, with hands deep in pockets, or perhaps gibbering Gaelic at the public auctions, where the oatmeal, which they brought with them, to last till they could grow some more, was being sold off. Their rueful looks tended almost to remind one of portraits of Despair. As to their success, many found periodical employment at high wages, and others, through no little difficulty, got the length of their land. I will give you one instance of a family who had sold a farm of 250 acres of cleared land, in Nova Scotia, and with the proceeds in pocket, had gone out there to farm. As their best shift, they were recommended to Mr. Ball’s block; so with baggage they set out, to a port that took me six days of most uncomfortable sailing to reach, and that in a much better boat than theirs. When at the port, they got the privilege of staying in a schooner till they got their land inspected. They were dissatisfied with it, and so returned. Their trip could cost them little less than 30*l* in cash, not to speak of danger or discomfort, which was not small. They settled on a piece of land nearer Auckland, but were anything but satisfied with its quality. So, if special settlements like these scarcely get on, what is to become of new ones. If men cannot suffer Church-restrictions in England, how will they like to be deprived of Church privileges altogether, or be forced to settle, like a Presbyterian friend who went out with me, ten miles from the nearest Church of England, and thirty or forty from any other place of worship, and with but small chance of an improvement for some time?

Yours, &c.,

A FORTY-ACRE MAN.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—The prospectus is issued of the Telegraph to India Company, with the object of repairing and working the Red Sea line, capital 100,000*l*; Government granting the concessions and line stations and property of the company free of charge. The other details of the scheme are also favourable. The directors are very influential. It is said a strong feeling prevails in favour of the effort.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The following telegrams were published yesterday:—

(Per Norwegian, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Evening.)

The Confederates have evacuated Vienna and destroyed the railroad.

They have fallen back with their entire column on Fairfax Court-house.

Colonel Rankin has been dismissed from the Canadian Militia for violating the Queen's proclamation respecting neutrality.

(LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FATHER POINT.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The New York banks have offered for the third 50,000,000 dols. of the Federal Loan, and for 100,000,000 dols. of 7 per Cent. Bonds.

Lord Lyons has protested against the arbitrary confinement of British subjects, alleging that the authority of Congress was necessary for such measures.

Mr. Seward replied to the effect that in the present emergency all classes of society alike must cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which the safety of the people demand, and that the British Government would hardly expect the President to accept their explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

General Price has made a stand at Carthage, Missouri. A battle is expected.

Large reinforcements have gone to Kentucky, where a battle is imminent.

The navigation of the Potomac is almost closed by the Confederate batteries.

For the last two days fighting has been going on at Harper's Ferry, which has resulted favourably for the Federals.

It is strongly rumoured that General Fremont will be withdrawn.

The latest detailed advices from Boston are to the 16th.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lewinsville, near Washington, has been occupied by the Federal troops.

The armies in front of Washington are still at arm's length. On the 11th the Confederates advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect-hill, driving in the Federal pickets. General M'Clellan's division was immediately formed in order of battle, and advanced supported by cavalry and artillery. No collision, however, occurred. On the 12th the Confederates showed in considerable force at Miner's-hill, but retired without any skirmish. The Federal outposts on the left of their line had been extended to the mouth of Little Hunting Creek, six miles below Alexandria. Thence they skirted around the Mount Vernon estate, touching the upper part of Dogue Run, crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and ran north to Edsall's-hill.

The Federal steamer Union had succeeded in burning a schooner fitted out near Aquia Creek, by the Confederates.

A New York paper says that the army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps d'armée, according to the practice of European commanders. The plan of thus completing its organization has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but General M'Clellan has insisted upon it, and the plan will probably be adopted. Should it be done, Generals McDowell, Franklin, and Andrew Porter will be among the commanders of these grand divisions, or corps d'armée, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong.

Recent investigations show that the Confederate fortifications at Aquia Creek consist of three batteries, mounting twenty guns, which are designed to defend the terminus of the Great Southern railroad.

The Cincinnati Inquirer, on the faith of military reports from Western Virginia, affirms that the entire country of the Kanawha Valley is devastated, and that farmers are leaving as rapidly as transportation can be found to bring them North.

Forage is out of the question, and provisions cannot be procured. The condition of the roads and country is such that an army of 2,000 men could not winter there, the impossibility of transportation being so great, and the risk of reaching the army with supplies, &c., being so hazardous. Generals Rosencranz and Cox are at Mountain Cave, only thirteen miles from Gauley Bridge, with only six thousand troops who are able to perform active duty, and are available. Between Gauley Bridge and Camp Lookout there were on Tuesday last 1,640 patients in the hospitals, prostrated with the camp fever. At Cross Lanes, near Carnifex Ferry, and about twenty-eight miles from Gauley Bridge, are 160 patients. Those that can bear moving are to be brought here as rapidly as steamers can be secured. During the past two weeks there have been continuous rains, and the roads are almost impassable. The Campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended."

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF THE FEDERAL SQUADRON AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Norfolk Examiner of the 14th contains a despatch from New Orleans of the 12th, stating that a naval engagement took place at the head of the Passes on the night of the 11th, lasting an hour, and was afterwards renewed. It also publishes the following despatch:—

FORT JACKSON, Oct. 12.—Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a short struggle, in driving them all aground on the South-west Pass bar, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast

in the sand I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

(Signed)

HOLLINS.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 13th, says "that the force of the Federal fleet was forty guns and nearly 1,000 men; while the little Confederate mosquito fleet was sixteen guns and 300 men. It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the Preble with her iron prow. Commander Hollins arrived last night."

It may be remembered that Commander Hollins rendered himself notorious by bombarding and burning Greytown some years ago.

No intelligence confirming the above has been received in the North. But according to reports current on the 12th New Orleans was effectually blockaded. But, according to a doubtful despatch, dated New Orleans, October 4, the Federal blockading squadron had dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi to the Sand Spit, which commands the whole of them, and had the Vincennes, Water Witch, and two other vessels of the squadron to protect the prompt erection of works, which in less than a week would command all five of the mouths, passes, or entrances to and from the Mississippi River.

A Confederate force has attacked Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island (Pensacola). A Southern account states that the former spiked the guns of the Federals, destroyed their camp equipage, and took a number of prisoners.

The Governor of Louisiana has forbidden the entry of cotton into New Orleans, whether coming by steamer or railroad.

FEDERAL SUCCESS AT HATTERAS.

The Federals claim a success at Hatteras, North Carolina. On October 7 a strong body of Confederates, estimated at 2,500, crossed from the mainland, and attacked the Federal camp near Hatteras Inlet. The Federals retreated, carrying away their tents and provisions, and leaving fifty prisoners. The Federal steamers Monticello and Susquehanna afterwards arrived with assistance, and shelled the Confederates who had landed, forcing them to return to their steamers with a loss estimated at from 200 to 300 killed and wounded. Two of the Confederate vessels were sunk.

THE NEW NAVAL EXPEDITION.

On the 10th 15,000 troops passed over the Annapolis railroad from Washington for some unknown destination. Five of the largest of the vessels intended for the demonstration on the Southern coast had sailed from New York for Hampton Roads and Annapolis.

MISSOURI.

General Fremont has forbidden, it is said, the forwarding of telegraphic reports of the war movements in Missouri.

Secretary Cameron had concluded his visit to the seat of war in Missouri, and was reported to be on his return to Washington. He spent the night of the 12th in Jefferson city; arrived in Tipton, General Fremont's headquarters, on the following morning; rode over to Syracuse in company with General Fremont in the forenoon, and reviewed General M'Kinstry's division, making a speech at the close; went to Tipton again, where he reviewed General Asbot's division, and returned by special train to St. Louis. Secretary Cameron was supposed during this brief visit to have satisfied himself that the affairs in General Fremont's department were in a highly satisfactory condition. General Fremont was reported to be on the eve of moving, but was greatly embarrassed by want of transports. Late Federal intelligence from Price's army represented it to be much dissatisfied and demoralised. It was stated to be a short distance south of Johnston, in Bates county, moving southward. The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that the Secretary of War had ordered General Fremont to discontinue, as unnecessary, his fieldworks around St. Louis, and that which he was erecting at Jefferson city, and to suspend work on the barracks building near his residence for his bodyguard of 300 cavalry, and to employ all the money in the hands of the disbursing officers for the payment of the current expenses of his army in Missouri, and to let all his debts in St. Louis, amounting to 4,500,000 dols., remain unpaid until properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement. He had also ordered the disbursing officers to disburse their funds, and not transfer them to persons who did not hold commissions from the President and were not under bonds; and he further ordered that hereafter all contracts should be made by the regular disbursing officers of the army. General Fremont was also informed that payment would not be made to officers appointed by him.

From Missouri we have a doubtful report, under date the 14th, that a battle took place on the 27th ult., between the Kansas troops, under Montgomery and Jamison, and the advance guard of McCulloch and some State Guards, under Chenault. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton county. The Confederates were driven back with considerable loss, and pursued some forty miles. Montgomery then fell back on Greenfield.

An expedition was being organised in California to proceed overland, under the command of General Sumner, to the western part of Texas.

The following is an extract from a private letter, just received at Southampton, from St. Louis, Missouri, dated the 7th instant:—

St. Louis is now well fortified, ten batteries surround the city, mounting eighty guns. 20,000 persons have left the city, and 5,000 houses are empty. The excitement at the rumoured recall of Fremont was intense. The soldiers mutinied, and the officers resolved on resigning their commissions in consequence. Upper Mis-

souri, as well as the north-east and south-east, are devastated. The rebels have no commissariat; they live on the country they pass through. The inhabitants who leave Missouri have taken refuge in Illinois. It is a great blessing that there has been such an abundant harvest in the west and north-west. No such harvest is ever remembered. Cotton, sugar, coffee, and clothing are from 50 to 100 per cent. dearer than they were. Money has almost vanished. Gold is at 7 per cent. premium.

FORFEITURE OF A BRITISH SCHOONER.

The judge of the United States Court at Portland, Maine, has declared the forfeiture of the British schooner William Arthur, which cleared with ice ostensibly for St. Thomas, but, as was shown, really for Wilmington, North Carolina. The judge stated that the restriction upon commerce at the Southern ports did not constitute a blockade as known to the law of nations, which implies two belligerents recognised as such by foreign powers, but that they are simply municipal regulations imposed by the laws of the United States on their own ports of entry. The judge declared no nation had any right to question the power of the United States to impose such restrictions at their own discretion, and cited the Embargo Act of 1808 as an analogous case.

MR. SEWARD ON THE DEFENCE OF THE COASTS.

Mr. Seward has addressed the following circular to the Governors of those States which remain loyal to the Union:—

The rebels, taking advantage of the embarrassments which the rebellion has caused to the agriculture and commerce of foreign Powers, continue to make renewed efforts to obtain their recognition by the foreign Powers, and thus involve the Federal Government in controversies with friendly nations. Notwithstanding these efforts, however, the prospect of such disturbances is now less serious than at any other period, but it is necessary to take every precaution possible to avoid adding the evil of foreign war to civil commotion.

The most obvious precaution is to put in a condition of complete defence all the forts, harbours, sea coasts, and lakes.

Every nation voluntarily incurs dangers in tempestuous seasons, where it fails to show it has sheltered itself from the storms which might be possible to come.

Congress failed to provide amply for the fortification of the sea coasts and lakes, therefore the governors are invited to submit the subject of improvements in the State defences to the consideration of the Legislatures. These measures of defence being taken with the concurrence of the Federal Government, Congress would reimburse the outlay made by the loyal States. Should the Legislature accept these suggestions, the Government will appoint agents to confer with the superintendent of the State defences.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Liverpool papers publish a correspondence between Mr. Henry W. Hayman, of Liverpool, and Earl Russell, which sets any doubt which may have existed on this point entirely at rest. Mr. Hayman addressed a letter to the Foreign Secretary intimating that he intended, in conjunction with other merchants, to fit out a number of ships for the purpose of trading with New Orleans and other ports of the United States, praying that they might be protected by our vessels of war, and adding that, in case this demand were refused, they would be prepared to defend themselves. His lordship's reply, given after conference with the law officers of the Crown, was sufficiently explicit. He stated that "her Majesty's Government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance to the projected enterprise;" and that every British vessel attempting to break the blockade where it is effective will be liable to capture and condemnation, with still more serious consequences to those on board in case of active resistance. Clearly, therefore, her Majesty's Ministers have no intention of yielding to the solicitations of those who have been striving to urge them to a step which could not fail to lead to the most deplorable results.

In an article on the foreign relations of the United States in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a paper of temperate tone and usually well informed on the views of the existing Government, there is the following paragraph:—

Speaking of foreign affairs and Lord Lyons, we regret that somewhat unfriendly personal relations exist between the representative of Great Britain and our own Secretary of State. Under present circumstances this is peculiarly unfortunate, as it will probably make both gentlemen reserved, punctilious, and unyielding at a time when the most cordial freedom should exist, and when a frank and friendly conversation would often do more to facilitate business and prevent disagreement than reams of diplomatic correspondence. Of course, we know not which, or whether both, may be charged with causing this unfriendly feeling, but we are sure that the sooner it is buried and forgotten the better for both countries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York press generally discredits the report that the Federal Government has acquiesced in the Mexican intervention. The World believes that the Government would not consent to proceedings which might eventually embroil America with the Allied Powers.

The Richmond papers state that the steamer Nashville, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners to England and France, on board, ran the blockade at Charleston on the 12th inst.

Large quantities of Northern property have been confiscated in the South, including two slave estates owned in New York and Boston.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent states that the Federal Government is arranging for the erection of permanent barracks near Washington for 60,000 men.

The Bank of Washington refuses to take the Treasury notes.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Russell has a letter in the *Times*, dated 10th October. He says the Southern army has obviously drawn in his horns and its feelers, and M'Clellan is putting out his in the place they occupied. The Confederate general has concentrated his army at Manassas once more. There is but little time left for active operations between this and the American winter, which renders it at all events not easy to move troops and guns in the open country. If General M'Clellan can see his way to a battle to clear his front, with a reasonable chance of success, he will fight it. Though there is no outcry in the public press against delay, individuals of weight and position are again urging on the President and his Government the necessity of an advance. The trading interests must suffer far more than the agricultural in a prolonged war. The South can afford to play the waiting game longer than the North. Whichever lasts the longer wins the race, and the North, knowing it has strength, but not so confident perhaps of its lasting, is impatient for speedy success. Mr. Russell thinks that a flank movement may be made on the right by General M'Clellan from Fort Monroe towards Richmond, though that would necessitate the transport by river of troops and provisions. The following are extracts from his letter:—

I am informed that the chiefs of the South are so confident, that they say they would desire nothing better than to let a Commission from Washington visit and report on the condition of their army. But if they could but visit Washington, and see the magnitude of the preparations against them, they would, perhaps, be struck by the comparison. The intensity of feeling in the South is described to be greater than ever. Their resolution is adamant, and if they have, like the Federalists, Blair and Fremont controversies, they are kept in the dark. The discipline of both armies may be on a par, but I am inclined to think that in actual drill the Northern troops do not improve more rapidly, and are not better in hand than the Southerners.

What a winter there is before the dwellers in these lands! But, gloomy as it may be for the North, the prospect for the agricultural people in the South is far worse. There is the constant fear of arson and murder, conspiracy, uprisings, and insurrections, which must come with the long winter nights to the aged and infirm, who will be the sole dwellers in lone country houses, in great woods, and in distant farmhouses. There is the want of warm clothing. Even in the North there is a scarcity of blankets, and the Sanitary Commissioners are appealing to the charitable for contributions. There will be also the deprivation of luxuries, almost necessities, such as tea and coffee; fresh provisions will not be generally procurable,—in fact, the enumeration of the miseries of this civil war would exhaust the fire and touch the heart of a prophet.

Speaking of English M.P.'s in America, he says:—

Sir James Fergusson, M.P., whose arrival at Richmond is reported in the Southern papers, is stated on the same authority to be the bearer of letters and despatches from Mr. Dudley Mann, the Commissioner of the Southern Confederation, to Mr. Jefferson Davis. The statement is scarcely credible, for such an act would seriously compromise the position of an English subject. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest left Washington some time ago, with the object of working round the Federal lines and getting into the seceding States; and among our few English visitors there is generally a considerable amount of interest and curiosity evinced in reference to the Southern Confederation and the condition of the Southern army. Lord Adolphus Vane returned in the *Persia*, impressed with the idea that the South cannot be subjugated, and with a high opinion of General Beauregard.

FRANCE.

M. Ratazzi did have an interview with the Emperor, at the Tuileries, on Tuesday, Oct. 22. There is every reason to believe that the results of that interview were entirely of a negative character. The situation remains the same. The French army will continue to occupy Rome at least throughout the winter—and no man can say how much longer.

M. Ratazzi, I am told by his friends, (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*), is convinced that the Emperor wishes well to Italy, and is personally disposed to further the realisation of her hopes; it is possible that he may have given explanations on this subject to the eminent Italian statesman which will not at present transpire. But the broad and melancholy fact is that, for reasons which the Emperor thinks cogent, he is not prepared at present to change the *statu quo*. At all events, the Italian ministry will know what they have to trust to when their Parliament meets in November.

With respect to the Roman question the *Indépendance* says:—"A high functionary is said to have let fall the following expressions:—"The temporal power is dead; but it is only decent, and according to usage, to allow a certain time for the funeral and the drawing up of the burial certificate." The high personage alluded to is evidently M. de Persigny; and the *Indépendance* adds that in consequence of the difference on the subject between him and the Empress, he offered his resignation, which the Emperor very positively refused to accept.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its new political director, Dr. Veron, recalls the promise made last session by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, that the right of voting the budget of each Ministry by chapters would be granted to the Corps Législatif, and says:—"It appears certain that the Government will submit a *senatus consultum* on this subject to the Senate in November next. The session of the Senate will be a short one." The budget will be presented to the Corps Législatif immediately after the opening of the session, which will take place at the beginning of January.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"A judi-

cial investigation has established the fact that the congregation of the ladies of Sainte Union, at Douai, have voluntarily abetted in the abduction of young Jewish girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorisation of the Society of the Sainte Union, but it has confined itself to withdrawing the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure, marked by firmness and moderation, will remind the religious congregations that neither their character, their object, nor their rules, excuse them obeying the laws of their country."

Bullier's Correspondence states positively this evening that the French Government demand a "rectification of frontiers" from Switzerland, at a spot near Martigny and Vouvry.

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a letter from the Polish General Mieroslawski, giving a positive contradiction to a statement in a Turin correspondence of the *Dresden Journal* that he was about to "invade Galicia by way of Montenegro, Servia, and Moldavia, declining all co-operation with the Magyars." The evident object of these perfidious insinuations, says the *Opinion*, is to sow discord between the Poles and Hungarians. The truth is that the relations between those two patriotic nations are at this moment excellent, under the auspices of Garibaldi, Klapka, and Mieroslawski.

The *Times* correspondent is beginning to send alarmist news from Paris. One day we are told that the Government of Victor Emmanuel has been recommended to pay its best attention to the organisation of its army, as it is not improbable that its services may be required next spring. In a second letter appears the following:—

The same uneasy feeling which pervaded every class of society towards the close of the year which preceded the Italian war, and which was so abruptly expressed in the Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador during the celebrated *levée* of New Year's Day, is now again discernible. That feeling may be exaggerated, but you meet with few people in society who do not declare their conviction that the peace of Europe will before long be again put in peril. We hear rumours of propositions being made to Austria for the settlement of some difficult and long-standing questions in which she has deep interest. Whether these propositions refer to Herzegovina or to Venetia, they are described as not admissible, just as if they were meant to be so; and this, coupled with the recommendation said to be given to Piedmont to look well to her military organisation, is felt like the shadow of coming events.

BELGIUM.

According to the *Observateur Belge* the Ministry will present itself to the Belgian Chambers at the opening of the next session, composed as follows:—M. Frère-Orban, Minister of Finance; M. Rogier, Interior; General Chazal, War; M. Tesch, Justice; M. Vander Stichele, Public Works; and Baron de Tornaco, Foreign Affairs. The programme of the Cabinet is expected to be—The recognition of Italy; the revision of the law of 1842, and of the electoral law, the immediate presentation of the treaty with England to be discussed at a later date.

ITALY.

A Royal decree, published, authorises the last two-fifths of the national loan, which are due in November and January, to be paid in four equal instalments in November, December, January, and February next.

Another decree abolishes the lieutenantancy of Naples and the separate government of Tuscany.

"Letters from Turin," says the *Pays*, "state that King Victor Emmanuel, who was not to have gone to Naples until the month of January next, has resolved on proceeding there to be present at the installation of General de la Marmora. His Majesty will leave about the middle of next month. Almost all the ministers will accompany the King. Three only will remain at Turin, but they, in their turn, will also go to Naples, where his Majesty will remain longer than was at first expected."

The brigands have insulted the French Vice-Consul at Cerignola, in the Capitanata, and pillaged his residence. Rodi and Apricena are infested with brigands.

The Government have authorised Messrs Rothschild of Paris to receive the last two-fifths of the national loan, which, according to a recent decree, may be paid in four monthly instalments of ten per cent. each.

ROME.

General Goyon has obtained leave of absence and has gone to Paris, but was expected back in three weeks.

Cardinal Andrea has formally denied having participated in the publication of the pamphlets which recently appeared at Florence against the temporal power of the Pope.

It appears that, although Father Passaglia mainly owed his concealment and subsequent escape from Rome to the protection and aid of an English lady, the British Government was also disposed to use every exertion in his behalf should he have required any more potent official mediation to avert the impending wrath of the Court of Rome. The reverend father was appointed Mr. Severn's secretary, and Mr. Severn received a telegram from Lord Russell, instructing him to make every exertion in behalf of Father Passaglia, and authorising him, if such a step were necessary to remove him from persecution, to grant the father a passport as if to a British subject. At Poggio Mirteto the news of the reverend ecclesiastic's arrival spread like wildfire. Congratulatory visits poured in upon him, and in the evening he was serenaded by a band under his windows. He telegraphed at once to the Governor of the Province of

Sabina, Signor Masticola, who came to him the following day from Rieti, and took back Father Passaglia with him to that town, where he was likewise received with all possible festive demonstrations. On the 18th he was to leave for Terni, by which route he will proceed to Florence.

The following is an extract from a letter from Rome dated Oct. 19:—

Arrests, deprivations, and banishments are filling the least observing with the feeling that the church is internally disorganised and weak. When they see men, upon whose learning and reputation the Pope himself was the other day glad to lean, hunted as malefactors for an opinion which belongs not to religion, but to church politics, they are inwardly troubled, without being able exactly to see what is amiss. Six weeks ago Father Passi was arrested. An examination of his papers led to the arrest of a professor at the College of the Propaganda, the Abbé Simonetti, almost on the steps of the altar. The Abbé Parfetti has been obliged to leave Rome to avoid imprisonment. Canon Pedemonte has been set at liberty, but deprived of his benefice and exiled. These men had no political power or connexions that could have made them formidable; it was only their opinions that the Government dreaded, and now, by the course it is adopting, it is driving them all over to Italy, where they will be received with gladness and listened to with esteem and reverence. The attempted arrest of the Abbé Passaglia, the most renowned of all who have given an opinion adverse to the temporal power, and its failure, has caused more excitement than all the previous proceedings.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary has delivered a speech, in his quality of Obergespann of the Comitatus of Gran, in which he declared that he would not only refuse to order the functionaries of the comitatus to co-operate in the levy of recruits for the army, but he would even forbid them to do so. He further said that the Emperor should come to Buda, in order to dispel the fears of the Hungarians with regard to their constitution, which they believed to be in danger, and should convoke the Hungarian Diet as soon as possible. He expressed a desire for the postponement of the question of the taxes and the levying of troops, and concluded by saying that the collection of the taxes by military execution should be immediately stopped.

The members of the Council of the Hungarian Chancery have sent an address to the Emperor requesting his Majesty to come to Buda, to withdraw himself from the influence of the foreign advisers who surround him, to assemble the Obergespanns of the Comitatus, and declare to them that he is resolved to govern in conformity with the Hungarian Constitution, and finally to appoint an Archduke as Governor of Hungary. Then, the address says, the country would place confidence in his Majesty, and would hasten to render him homage.

The *Press* says that the above demand "will be made a basis of renewed negotiations which it is hoped will lead to a pacific solution of the present dilemma."

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of Vienna however says:—"A Ministerial Council was held on Sunday under the presidency of the Emperor, in which it was resolved to establish a Hungarian administration which would carry out the intentions of the Government in every way. It was not, however, proposed in that council to proclaim a state of siege in Hungary."

M. Ghiczy, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, has had for several weeks a detachment of forty cuirassiers quartered on his estate at Kisigmund for the collection of duties.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, referring to the presence at Vienna of Mgr. Nardi, domestic chaplain of the Pope, says:—"The government, convinced that the Concordat requires modification, addressed itself on this subject to the Roman Curia, which has sent by Mgr. Nardi, an announcement that it is ready to treat upon the articles which require revision. A commission will probably be appointed at once to settle this question, being named jointly by the Holy See and the Austrian Government."

VENETIA.

The *Sentinella Bresciana* of the 20th publishes an account of an extraordinary scene at a sham battle amongst the Austrian troops at Montecchio Precalcino. The Austrian chasseurs were to take the head of the bridge over the Asicco, which was defended by two Hungarian companies of the line. At the command "Fire!" the latter were wounded by a gun discharge of small pebbles. Six of them were wounded, three very seriously. This disgraceful trick so exasperated them that they made a charge at once upon the chasseurs with their bayonets. The one who led the Hungarians to the attack was a sergeant, who cried out to his companions, in Hungarian, "With the bayonet!" The colonel, the major, and the principal officers interfered, but a terrible *mêlée* ensued; for the fact flew from mouth to mouth, and other Hungarians rushed to the spot, determined to avenge the insult at any hazard. The Archduke Albert saved himself from danger by flight. While they expected him at Thiene, he had already taken refuge in his apartment at Vicenza. The grand manoeuvres were suspended, and the commotion was at last suppressed by the general officers, who separated by force the Hungarians and Chasseurs, and led them in different directions. There, at present, the matter rests.

PRUSSIA.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING.

On the entry of the King and Queen of Prussia into Berlin, their Majesties were received at the Frankfort Gate by M. Krausenick, the burgomaster

of the city, who delivered an address expressive of his happiness, and that of the people, at the ceremony which had just placed the crown of Prussia on the head of his Majesty. The King made the following reply:—

I have to express to you my great satisfaction, and thank you heartily for the reception you have prepared for me in my capital. I arrive here from another residence with feelings which I cannot describe. There I found myself near my ancestors of immortal memory, and forced by that proximity to make serious and profound reflections. It was, however, there that I saw commence a fête, which has not been interrupted to this day. Happiness and joy were, therefore, closely united with painful reminiscences. Such reflections turn our ideas towards heaven, and lead us to thank God for the grace which he has visibly granted to me. It is from God that I have received my crown; it is from the altar that I took it to place it on my head; I will wear it with humility so long as it shall belong to me. I ardently desire the continuance of all the sentiments which you have so well expressed. You will always find in me a father of my people.

His Majesty also gave the following reply to the students at Königsberg:—

Gentlemen,—You were yesterday witnesses of earthly glory and human grandeur carried to its farthest limits. But be assured that I, as well as my late brother, have always humbly believed, in our consciences, that we depend on God, and hold our power from Him. That is why I firmly maintain that power comes from God.

After all, the envoy of France at the coronation of the King of Prussia is not to be the special object of the Royal favour. We can announce that the King of Prussia is to honour Lord Clarendon with his presence at dinner on the 26th (Saturday). Two days afterwards, on the 28th (this day), his Majesty is to dine with the Duke of Magenta.—*Press*.

The King of Prussia has been presented by the people of Berlin with a gun-boat, which he has called by the name of the city whose offering it is.

The *Presse* gives it as positive news that the King of Prussia will have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, at Breslau, on November 5.

The King has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the Duke of Ossana, General Della Rocca, and the Duke of Magenta.

POLAND.

The following telegrams have been received:—

WARSAW, Oct. 23 (via Breslau).—General Lambert, Governor of Poland, is suffering from inflammation of the chest. General Gerstenzweig, Military Governor of Poland, is dead. The Catholic and Protestant churches, and the Jewish synagogues still remain closed, but the negotiations for re-opening them continue. The people pray before the doors of the churches. National songs are no longer sung.

THORN, Oct. 26.—Several members of the committee which conducted the funeral of the late Archbishop of Warsaw were arrested last night. Among them were two priests named Wifszynski and Steek.

THORN, Oct. 25.—General Lambert has left Warsaw. The Marquis Wielopolski has tendered his resignation. It is said that General Abramowitch has been appointed Military Governor of Poland.

THORN, Oct. 27.—MM. Schlenker, Beyer, Hispanaki, Probest, and Wyszynski, members of the late delegation of citizens of Warsaw, have been arrested. Numerous other arrests continue to take place. The resignation of the Marquis Wielopolski has not been accepted by the Government.

A Warsaw correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the evident object of the Poles is to force Russia to keep up its large expenditure on her account, and to take advantage of every slip of the government to show its incapacity. With the present agitation that is silently but surely spreading over Russia, there is a hope that before long wiser counsels will prevail at St. Petersburg, and the Russians will cast off an acquisition which has brought them nothing but pecuniary loss and indelible disgrace.

The writer speaks of "the blind folly" of proclaiming without new provocation a state of siege, and the letting loose of a savage and drunken military on the people was, if possible, a greater piece of madness still.

The scenes in the churches, particularly the cathedral, were brutal and disgusting. The half-starved congregation, which had been blocked in for twenty hours, was attacked with savage fury by the soldiery, who had broken into the church; men and women fell by hundreds, wounded with muskets, pikes, and sticks; everywhere large blood-stains marked the pavement; priests were struck down at the altar, and ladies were seized by ruffian soldiers, thrown on a bench and whipped, stripped of their valuables and dresses, and dragged half naked into the street. 3,000 men were arrested. In the streets of the town the butchery was equally fierce and indiscriminate. Bands of Cossacks, infuriated with drink, galloped about, and struck and plundered every one they met. Many houses were broken into and robbed by the soldiery. It is currently reported that several foreign consuls were beaten and otherwise injured; and I learn that an Englishman, a Mr. George Mitchell, was so severely wounded that he is still keeping his bed. It is to be hoped that our Government will at least protect the lives of British subjects from the sanguinary assaults of drunken Cossacks.

The clergy have determined to protect the churches of all denominations from further desecration by closing them. The people are now saying their prayers before the church doors. Count Lambert is, I hear, heartily ashamed of the consequences of his own act, and is negotiating with the clergy for the re-opening of the various places of worship. Hitherto his negotiations have not been successful.

The Council of State has also expressed its sense of the lawless conduct of the government, by sus-

pending its sessions until the present state of things is discontinued. Its action, never very effective, is of course completely paralysed by the present condition of the country. As for the municipal councils, the elections have been completed, and the patriots have gained a complete triumph. It is supposed that this was the cause of the sudden resolve taken by the government to proclaim the state of siege.

RUSSIA.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, the emotion which had manifested itself in the university of that city and in that of Moscow is becoming more calm. At the latter place the professors have succeeded in getting the students to agree to the new regulations. At St. Petersburg the old university had been closed; but a new one has been opened, where students who apply to the university authorities are admitted without having to go through fresh examinations. Already 160 students have applied for admission, and the majority of them will, it is expected, accept the new conditions offered.

HOLLAND.

The *Dagblad* of the Hague publishes a circular, dated the 30th of September, addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representatives of Holland at Foreign Courts relative to the recognition of the kingdom of Italy. The Minister says that this act is not in opposition to the conservative spirit of the nation, nor with the religious spirit of Catholics, but that it must be regarded as an inevitable necessity. The Minister also draws attention to the restricted terms in which the recognition has been made, and says that they have been accepted by the Government of Italy.

SPAIN.

It is believed that the negotiations with the envoy of Morocco will lead to a satisfactory result.

In consequence of the death of the Infanta Donna Maria, the opening of the Cortes has been adjourned until the 8th of November.

The Pope has sent a message to the Queen, condoling with her Majesty on the loss of her daughter.

PORTUGAL.

A funeral service has been celebrated at Lisbon in honour of the late Count Cavour.

The Ministry and all the public authorities were present.

TURKEY.

The Porte is about to address a note to the European Powers explaining the differences which exist between the Turkish and Servian Governments.

Prince Couza has addressed a note to the Porte, reiterating his demand for the definitive union of Moldavia and Wallachia. Another conference is expected to be held shortly on this subject.

Three Franco-Danubian steamers have been lost in the Black Sea. Twenty-four persons were drowned.

The Servian official journal publishes another note stating that the excitement which prevails in Serbia is caused by the encroachments of the Porte on the rights granted to the Servians, and the presence of a Turkish army on the frontiers of Serbia. The note concludes thus:—"The Servian Government only aims at the protection of the rights of the country, and the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of a good understanding between the Porte and Serbia."

According to accounts from Belgrade, the insurrection in the Herzegovina is spreading. The insurgents from Zubzi, with Montenegrins from Grahovo, have invaded Schuma. Fighting has been going on there during the last two days. The communications between Trebigne and Belgrade are interrupted. The inhabitants are taking refuge in Austrian territory.

MEXICO.

The *Paris Patrie* reports that the conclusion of the convention relative to the expedition to Mexico will be announced to the Federal Government, which will be invited to join the allied expedition, in order to obtain redress for the injuries done to American subjects.

CUBA.

Advices have been received from Havannah to the 5th inst. It was reported that General Serrano left for Spain on the 20th of September.

General Prim was on his way to Cuba to assume the Captain-Generalship of that island. He would command the Spanish expedition against Mexico.

INDIA.

Dates from Calcutta are to September 23.

The members of the Legislative Council have been all directed to return to Calcutta before the 15th of December, on which date the old Council will be dissolved and the new Imperial Council, and, possibly, also the local councils, will be constituted.

It appears from an official Blue Book that during the past twelve months the charge for European troops has been reduced by 840,000*l.*, and for the native army by 1,000,000*l.* sterling per annum since the 1st of May, 1860, and the 1st of October, 1859, respectively. The European army for all India is fixed at 73,577 men; the native army at 111,112 men of all ranks. The expenditure on establishments, which in 1858-59 had reached the enormous sum of 4,000,000*l.*, has been reduced to 2,680,030*l.*,

with a prospect of being reduced still further to 1,880,000*l.*

Lord Canning will leave next month for Allahabad on matters connected with the investiture of the Order of the Star of India. He will return in November, and proceed at once to Rangoon, to which place he will make his first visit, and thence to Madras to visit the works on the Godavery. It is not probable that he will leave India before March, although it is expected that Lord Elgin will arrive in the month preceding. There can be no doubt but that his remaining with the new Governor-General for a few weeks after his arrival will be of incalculable advantage.

The native mind seems to have been thoroughly roused on the cotton question. Accounts from all parts of the country, but more especially from the rich cotton districts on the banks of the Godavery, speak of the area of land cultivated with cotton as far exceeding the proportion of any previous year. Bombay and Madras have taken the lead in this race, but neither Central India nor the North-West have been slack in their preparations. If these have not been so forward as might have been expected, the cause lies in the uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed regarding the duration of the civil war in America. If that were to be an affair of only a few months, and if at the expiration of that time the Southern States were to return to their normal condition of cotton suppliers to England, the only result of the enterprise of the native capitalists would be terrible losses and, possibly, ruin. "We have at least this hopeful report, that in Central India excellent cotton is being raised from the Egyptian and New Orleans seed; in the North-West experiments are being made with all sorts of foreign seed, of which, however, it is said the Egyptian promises best; and even in Oude, two influential zemindars, both Rajahs, have bestirred themselves with every prospect of success in the matter."

CHINA.

The death of the Emperor Hien Fung took place at his palace at Zehol, in Tartary, on Aug. 22nd. The Hong Kong journals were unaware of the tenor of the will of the deceased Hien Fung, so that the name of his successor was unknown. The advices received from Peking a fortnight ago, via St. Petersburg, according to which the late Emperor had appointed a council of regency, from which Prince Kung was excluded, and which would be so far adverse to a policy of peace and commercial intercourse with Europeans, are thus neither contradicted nor confirmed, as had been expected, by this mail.

The Imperialists have succeeded in recapturing Ngunking, an important city on the River Yangtze, about fifty miles below Kinkiang. The garrison are reported to have been literally starved into surrender after the most horrible sufferings, and to have been slaughtered to a man.

The Russians appear to be indefatigable in their endeavours to occupy every position of importance in the northern seas, and without much regard to the rights of others. Under pretence of surveying they are quietly establishing themselves on the Island of Tsushima, between Japan and the Corea, and have built there storehouses and a hospital. A glance at the map will show the importance of the island as a naval station, possessed as it is of magnificent harbours, and being within two days' run of Shanghai and Nagasaki by steam. Admiral Hope has lately paid it a visit, and found a Russian man-of-war there, and the establishment above-named. The island is the property of one of the great Daimios of Japan, and it is believed that some high-handed doings of the Russians, who are there without the smallest invitation from the Japanese, inflamed the hostility of the Princes against foreigners generally, and led to the late lamentable attack on the British Legation.

Trade at Hankow is greatly increasing.

Letters from China to the *Moniteur de l'Armée* confirms the news of the successes gained over the rebels by the Imperial troops. The insurgents have been driven back into the Western Provinces adjoining Thibet. The population of these provinces, exasperated by the acts of cruelty committed by the rebels, have taken part with the Imperialists, and have assisted in causing the siege of Sching-King, the chief town of the province of Séchouan, to be raised. General Men-Kuan, the chief of the rebel army, has been killed. Two French missionaries, of the mission of Séchouan, succeeded in getting into Thibet, and hope to be able to reach Lhasa, the capital of the country. They speak the language of Thibet fluently, which will enable them to furnish valuable information on the geography and religion of that curious country.

JAPAN.

We have news from Japan up to the 25th of August. The British Legation was still at Yeddo, but it was understood that Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecourt were about to take up their temporary residence at Yokuhama, pending the construction of a fortified residence. It was reported at Yokuhama that two official interviews of a confidential and, therefore, unusual character, had taken place at Yeddo, at which the presence of the Government spies had been dispensed with, and the parties present consisted only of the two Japanese First Ministers of the Council on the one side, and Mr. Alcock, Admiral Hope, and Mr. Oliphant on the other. The result of their interview had not transpired, but it was understood to have been in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr. Oliphant was proceeding to England charged with despatches and a letter from his Majesty the Tycoon

to the Queen, having reference to the present critical state of affairs. The Ringdove had come through the inland sea to Nagasaki, having on board Admiral Hope.

NEW ZEALAND.

A late number of the *Wellington Independent* says:—"Provided the Fox Ministry continued in power, there were at the date of our last advices from Auckland (23rd July) indications that its 'mission' will be most successful, since the knowledge that the Stafford government no longer existed had so far swayed Waikato, as to induce Wi Thompson to determine to proceed to the neighbourhood of Auckland, with a view to an amicable settlement of the questions in dispute."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

General Klapka is at this moment in Paris.

The *Presse* gives it as positive news that the King of Prussia will have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, at Breslau, on November 5.

Prince Napoleon is now at his villa near Geneva, and the Princess Clothilde is with her father at Turin.

Telegraphic communications between Malta and Sicily have been interrupted since the 14th. A similar interruption occurred about the same time last year, from the tempestuous weather.

The town of Sebastopol is rapidly recovering from the ravages of the late war. The population now is estimated at 12,000, and the number of houses erected since the war exceeds 500. Commerce generally is progressing.

THE AMERICAN POLAR EXPEDITION arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. They were unable to penetrate through Smith's Straits, either this summer or last, on account of the heavy ice. By means of dog sledges, however, they succeeded in penetrating as far as latitude 81 degrees 35 minutes on the west side of Kennedy Channel.

RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The New York Chamber of Commerce have received a formal visit from Colonel Romanoff, of the Imperial Russian Engineers, accompanied by Mr. Collins, the United States commercial agent at the Amoor River. The object of the interview was to bring before the American public the subject of the great Russian telegraph now in course of construction from St. Petersburg, *via* Eastern Siberia and Behring Straits, to Nicholeisk on the Amoor, with special reference to the project of extending the same to the United States.

THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.—The *West African Herald* says:—"The palm oil season has been glorious. In some towns in the eastern districts there is actually more oil than traders can take, and yet enormous prices are given for it. The Dromo sailed for London from Accra on the 20th of July, with a cargo of 45,000 gallons of palm oil and a ton and a half of gum. On the 21st, the Bryn-y-Mor, belonging to the same firm as the Dromo (F. and A. Swanzy), left Accra with another cargo of 45,000 gallons of palm oil. On the 22nd, the Keldar sailed from Accra for Salem, Massachusetts, United States, with 85,000 gallons of oil. Thus, within three days, three vessels left from one port with 175,000 gallons of oil, all the produce of the Gold Coast. We do not hear of much corn or ground-nuts shipped or contracted for. Very little encouragement has been given to the development of the corn and ground-nuts trade of late."

THE POPE AND CHILD'S PLAY.—A correspondent of the *Temps*, in a letter dated Rome, October 17, describes the following scene as having been witnessed by himself:—"On one of the many fine days with which we have been blessed this autumn, the Pope, in a special good humour, was walking in the country and saying all sorts of kind things to the little school-children, who were allowed to kiss his feet. A chamberlain by his side carried a box laden with little paper packets in the form of horns of plenty, filled with medals which his Holiness had blessed. One very little boy, who was not tall enough to reach the cornucopia which the Pope held in his hand, attracted his attention. His Holiness, turning the three-cornered paper upside down, and at the same time squeezing it in the middle, so as to prevent any of the medals from tumbling out, said to the child, 'Oh dear!—you see there are no more!' 'Yes, I see,' said the boy. 'Well, now,' resumed the Holy Father, 'if you love the blessed Virgin very much she will make some come.' 'Evviva Maria!' cried the young shaver, who appears to have been a sharp one. 'There!' exclaimed the head of the Church, taking hold of the cornucopia by the point, and letting the medals fall out, 'here they are.' The Pope turning round to the prelates following him, laughed at his own wit. Such mild jokes as these please him, and essentially belong to his character."

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 30, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following:—"At the ceremony of delivering the cardinal's hat to the Archbishop of Chambéry, the Apostolical delegate addressed a speech to the Emperor, in which he said:—"The Sovereign Pontiff, notwithstanding the grief by which he is overwhelmed on account of vicissitudes too well-known, was happy to respond

with eagerness to the wish of the Emperor, that the Archbishop of Chambéry should be raised to the rank of Cardinal.' The Apostolical Delegate concluded his speech by expressing a wish that 'by more and more protecting religion and the Sovereign Pontiff, the Emperor may obtain the Divine aid.' The Emperor said, in reply, that he should always congratulate himself on the good understanding which must exist between the Holy See and the French Government. 'This good understanding,' continued the Emperor, 'which is so necessary, could not be better manifested than by the kind adoption of the propositions of the French Government.' His Majesty concluded by recalling the sincerity of his wishes and sentiments for the venerated chief of the Church.

"The newly-appointed Cardinal enumerated and thanked the Emperor for the services he had rendered to religion, and especially for preserving to the Holy See the city of Rome, and that portion of its states, which yet remains to it, whereby the Emperor had, he said, strongly excited the gratitude of all Catholics.

"The Emperor replied,—"I was anxious to testify my esteem and sympathy to the clergy of Savoy who have proved their devotion to France and their attachment to myself. I have heard with emotion your simple and touching words. You appreciate my efforts for the good of religion and the prosperity of the new provinces."

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 29.

France has accepted the proposal of the Federal Council that a fresh inquiry should be made into the affair at Ville-la-Grand by a mixed commission appointed for that purpose.

BELGIUM.

TURIN, Oct. 29 (Evening).

The *Opinion* of to-day publishes a telegram from Brussels, announcing that the Belgian Government has recognised the Kingdom of Italy.

MEXICO.—VENETIA.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

The *Patrie* of this evening contains the following:—"The principal bases of the convention for the allied intervention in Mexico are said to be—first, to obtain redress for the subjects of the intervening Powers; and secondly, the necessity for Europe to constitute in Mexico a strong Government, capable of maintaining order and security. It is asserted that France will send half a brigade to Mexico."

The Paris evening papers deny the truth of a statement made by a Belgian journal that negotiations for the cession of Venetia by Austria had been entered into between that Power and France.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

Reports are current in financial circles in the city that Messrs. Rothschild are negotiating with the Prussian Bank for the conclusion of a financial operation, by which the Bank of France would receive 15,000,000 of thalers in silver. The reports do not state how far these negotiations have at present succeeded.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

The Cardinal Primate has been summoned to Vienna by order of the Emperor, in order to justify himself with respect to his reply to the circular of the Aulic Chancery in reference to military levies on the Comitata.

POLAND.

THORN, Oct. 29.

It is expected that serious measures will be taken by the Government at Warsaw. General Lüders will, it is said, replace General Lambert as Governor-General of Poland.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Oct. 29.

The bases of a treaty with Morocco for the final settlement of the war indemnity were arranged yesterday. Morocco will shortly pay 60,000,000 of reals, which, together with the Customs duties, will make up the amount due by Morocco to Spain, namely, 200,000,000 of reals. Tetuan will be restored to Morocco. The majority of the members of the Cortes have agreed to oppose the Coalition Opposition under Sartorius and Rios Rosas. The Spanish expedition against Mexico will leave shortly.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

Letters received here from St. Petersburg, dated the 25th inst., announce that fresh conflicts took place between the authorities and the students at the re-opening of the University. Seven hundred students applied for re-admission, and on the 24th inst. demanded that those students who had not received a card of admission should, nevertheless, be admitted into the University. Fresh tumults thereupon ensued in the University buildings, resulting in the interference of the military. The students made an active resistance. Two hundred of them were arrested. One student was wounded. It is not thought that this conflict will lead to the reclosing of the University.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, Oct. 29.

News from Mostar reports that the Turks have

suffered great loss in their recent conflicts with the insurgents. The latter are advancing against Popovo. Turkish reinforcements are being despatched to Trebigne.

AMERICA.

The following are additional items of news received by the mail of the 18th from Quebec:—

The commander of the blockading squadron off Charleston had been superseded for allowing the Confederate steamer Nashville, with the English and French commissioners, to escape. Vessels had been despatched in pursuit of the Nashville. The mission of the commissioners is, it is stated, not only to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantages with those powers, but to place the Southern Confederacy for a limited period under their protection. They were expected to land in the West Indies and proceed to England by British steamer.

Washington letters report that the order relative to the exchange of prisoners would shortly lead to the discharge of all the prisoners held both by the Federals and Confederates.

Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Burke arrived at New York on the 16th from Manassas.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CLUMBER.—We believe we may announce that her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of visiting the Duke of Newcastle at an early day. Great preparations are being made at Clumber in anticipation of this visit.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Lord Monck to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and to the North American provinces. His lordship, it will be remembered, sailed for Canada a week or two ago. The appointment of Mr. Wodehouse, late Governor of British Guiana, to the Governorship of the Cape, that of Sir Dominick Daly to South Australia, and of Mr. John Stephen Hampton to West Australia, are also announced.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.—The programme of this conference has been issued. From the number of delegates that will be sent from various reform associations, and from the names of the eminent reformers who have promised to attend the conference, the proceedings cannot fail to be of great interest, and its promoters appear to have arranged the programme with a steady view towards practical results. The days appointed for holding the conference are the 18th and 19th November.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—The apprehended distress in Lancashire, consequent upon the stoppage of the American trade, is beginning to be realised. At Stockport the increase of pauperism is characterised as alarming. There, it appears, that out of 16,000 mill hands, only 4,000 are working full time, 2,000 five days a-week, 7,000 three and four days, while close upon 3,000 are wandering about idle. It is estimated that taking the Manchester district, including Preston, there are at the present moment nearly 100,000 persons, usually working in the factories, totally unemployed. In Manchester alone, we are told that the number of persons receiving relief from the union is one-fourth more than at the corresponding period last year. The prospect for the winter in the northern manufacturing districts is consequently looked upon with some dismay.—*Birmingham Post*.

THE ARCHDEACON OF SURREY AT GUILDFORD.—The Archdeacon of Surrey held his annual visitation yesterday morning. In a long charge he alluded to various questions connected with the Church. The opponents of the Establishment in this country could, he remarked, only carry out their views by a social, religious, and political revolution, which would shake England to its centre. In America we saw what a disastrous failure the voluntary system had been. During the last twelve months a great change had taken place in favour of the Church. All his hearers knew how the Church-rate question had been disposed of in the House of Commons. One thing was plain, that the opponents of Church-rates could no longer, for a time at least, think of demanding their abolition. The attempt was made in another direction to undermine the Church by the publication of the "Essays and Reviews" had signally failed, and had, indeed, tended to unite her members in closer bonds of Christian fellowship; those half disposed to receive error while it was shrouded in mystery recoiled from it now that it had been confronted with Holy Scripture. The teaching from the pulpit had since this publication become more emphatic on doctrinal points. After reviewing at great length the Educational Minute, the Venerable Archdeacon suggested that a petition should be presented to the Privy Council, imploring them, if not to rescind, at least to modify, the code they had issued. He deprecated the absence of the religious element from the scheme, and produced statistics to show that the average loss from the new code would be for each school of the archdeaconry 42% per annum.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were moderately good, and the inquiry, both for red and white qualities ruled inactive, at Monday's decline in the quotations. With foreign wheat, we were fairly supplied. Importers, generally, were disinclined to submit to any reduction in prices, and the amount of business transacted was much restricted, at about former rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate request, and no change took place in their value. The show of barley was limited, and the trade ruled firm, at very full prices. The demand for malt was mostly confined to new qualities, at late rates. Oats moved off heavily, and, in some instances, the currencies were rather lower. Beans and peas were firm, and fully as dear as on Monday. The flour trade was inactive, at Monday's quotations.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“John Thornton.”—Our space is preoccupied this week.

“A. B.”—We are obliged to him. The paragraph is of too local a nature to be inserted.

“Enquirer.”—Next week, if possible.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

SUMMARY.

OMINOUS symptoms of public disquietude are spoken of in letters from Paris, and there is said to be a vague fear—such as prevailed before the opening of 1859—that the Emperor Napoleon is contemplating some *coup-de-grace* that will again astonish the world. The apprehension, so far as we can discover, is based upon the slender foundation of an apocryphal report that his Majesty has advised the Italian Government to take in hand the Venetian before the Roman question, and the issue of an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, “England, Austria, and the Interview at Compiègne,” breathing a hostile spirit towards this country. Before giving way to these alarmist fears the British public will need some more tangible evidence that has yet been forthcoming. If France is preparing for a new war, the time chosen for this dangerous policy is singularly ill-timed. The late interview at Compiègne must surely dissipate all fear of an attack on Germany, while the retention of the French troops at Rome is a sign that the Emperor is anxious to procrastinate in Italy, and prevent an attack on Austria in Venetia. At home, too, he has to contend with a bad harvest, great monetary difficulties, and a discontented clergy. Without further light these reports, industriously circulated at the beginning of the political season, may be regarded not only as groundless, but as intended to create a distrust in England, which will prevent any reduction of our enormous expenditure, and maintain our armaments on a war footing in spite of the national adversity that is impending.

The combustible elements in the East and South-east of Europe are becoming increasingly manifest, although we are out of range of their effects. Disturbances have broken out afresh in St. Petersburg in connexion with the University, and two hundred students have been arrested. This spirit of resistance to arbitrary rule is one of many signs of the revolution in sentiment that is taking place in Russia, and an omen of further struggles.—Warsaw is going back to the terrible days of the Emperor Nicholas—with the important difference that the passive resistance of the Poles is more resolute, wide-spread, and hopeful, notwithstanding wholesale arrests, resignations, and fines, and that the Russian Government is more hesitating, and amenable to public opinion. Russian high officials are being rapidly used up in this exhausting struggle. One Governor of Poland after another appears and disappears—a proof of the immense difficulty, in the face of a determined people, of repressing the national aspirations. To General Lambert succeeds General Lüders, a military disciplinarian who is not likely to protract the farce of governing Poland through the delusive institutions which the Czar has imposed upon her.—The Austrian Government is manifestly playing the losing game in Hungary, and appears to be more violent and reckless as its opportunity passes away. A Hungarian Ministry fitted to carry out “in every way” the Imperial behests is to

be appointed, and the Cardinal Primate, who has gone to the extent of forbidding the civil authorities under him from aiding the Austrian recruiting officers, has been summoned to Vienna to justify himself. Lastly, the Hungarian Chancery, the most Conservative body in the kingdom, has implored the Emperor to make concessions, with the evident belief that it will be impossible to succeed in a repressive system. We do not learn that this appeal has produced any effect at Vienna. The House of Hapsburg will no doubt concede—but only when it is too late.

The scene at Compiègne on Sunday last, described in the *Moniteur*, throws some light upon the decision to postpone the Roman question and exhibits the Emperor Napoleon in a new character. Pius IX. has been vanquished by “the eldest son of the Church.” He has accepted, against his will, the Imperial bishops, and has now made a cardinal of Archbishop Billiet at the instance of his protector. The symbolic hat was received by the new Cardinal on Sunday last, not at Chambéry, nor from the Papal Legate, but at Compiègne, and from the hands of the Emperor himself at the express desire of the Pope. Improving the occasion, the new Cardinal, in his subsequent discourse, ventured to thank his Majesty in the name “of all Christians” for “preserving to the Holy See the city of Rome and the portion of its states which still remains to it,” and to pour out his abject flattery upon a Sovereign that has so often been denounced from the Vatican. Replying in general terms, the Emperor took no notice of the point so emphatically dwelt upon by the Cardinal, and subsequently sent away the two Papal functionaries with all the airs of a veritable Pope.

In the Potteries there exists a society for promoting popular education by means of prizes, which has been so signally successful as to draw from Mr. Adderley the avowal that it has done more for education in Staffordshire than all the grants from the Treasury, or even the money subscribed by the employers of labour. “Look less to Government and rely more on voluntary support, and on the awakened responsibilities of parents,” is advice that comes appropriately enough from the Voluntary School Association, but is strange as it is hopeful in the mouth of the late Vice-President of the Committee of Council. The same gentleman as well as Lord Stanley and Sir John Pakington have acknowledged the break-down of that system of Education in some essential points, and declared in favour of the *principle* of the New Code. Looking at these and other speeches of the season, and especially Lord Stanley’s weighty address, it would almost seem as though some of our distinguished men were combining to prove the case of the Voluntaries.

The great feature of the provincial meetings of the week—to use an Irishism—is the absence of Mr. Disraeli from the Bucks Agricultural dinner, which may be taken to mean either that the Opposition leader is still in the sulks at the mutiny of some of his followers, or that he is unwilling to show that he has no policy to propound. In oratorical effusions the scale is now turning in favour of Liberalism, though one and all seem to concur in the postponement of the Reform question, and no one ventures to speculate as to the probable measures of next session. Mr. Dunlop, one of the ablest of Scotch members, has reviewed the last session in an elaborate speech, and made some instructive comments on its ecclesiastical history; Mr. Western Wood has learnt so little from his City experience that he urges Liberals to place in abeyance those “little questions”—evidently alluding to Church-rates; Mr. Onslow has put in a forcible plea for triennial Parliaments; and the Duke of Argyll—a Cabinet Minister—has given expression to the general sentiments in favour of the maintenance of an absolute neutrality in the American war, and the policy of refraining from offering advice to the belligerents. The United Kingdom Alliance has held a successful meeting at Manchester on behalf of the legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, while Mr. Villiers has taken occasion to show at Wolverhampton that in the progress of enlightenment there has been a complete revolution in our drinking habits without State interference.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

ANOTHER of the statesmen to whom we are indebted for the Reform Bill of 1832 has passed from off the stage of human life. Sir James Graham is no more. On Friday, the 25th, he breathed his last at Netherby Hall, surrounded by his family, in full possession of his faculties up to the moment of his departure, and with devout resignation. For some time past his health had been infirm, but not so much so as to

lead his friends or the public to apprehend the near approach of death. The mournful tidings have taken the country by surprise, and although, perhaps, no great political importance can attach to the event, it will awaken a general feeling of unfeigned regret. Sir James had not been for many years a popular favourite, but his long and varied official career, his great administrative abilities, his untiring industry, his massive and ponderous oratory, his fidelity to his political friendships, and his private virtues, had won for him a high place in the respect of his countrymen.

Sir James Graham had all the qualities of a great statesman but one—he wanted the polestar of principle. We do not mean that he was not politically honest, nor that he was devoid of earnest convictions, nor that he bartered them for place and power. We mean that he had no fixed standard by which he regulated his political judgment. His opinions, consequently, were shift, and he passed from one idea to another, under the impulse of temporary motives, without much regard to his own consistency. He seems to have been incapable of attaching himself permanently to any political faith, but he had not the same lack of adhesiveness with regard to persons. Probably, he mistrusted his own judgment, and recoiled from the responsibility of laying down for himself his own course of duty. He was not fitted to lead—his best qualities came into play when under command. At any rate, he was strongest and steadiest when he leant upon the will of another, and he did better service when his policy was chosen for him, than when he was left to choose it for himself.

The sympathies of Sir James Graham’s mind were with radicalism. When left to himself he gravitated towards that centre. In his earlier years, before he had acquired a name, and in his later, when he had satisfied his ambition, he seems to have inclined with as much political affection as he was capable of, towards Liberal principles. His ecclesiastical views first tempted him to quit the ranks of his party. He left the Whigs with Lord Stanley, now the Earl of Derby, and took his seat in the Dilly as a supporter of the rights of the Church. But it was the State-Church that won his affections—for when Presbyterianism in Scotland aspired to ecclesiastical independence without relinquishing State pay, Sir James sternly forbade it, and his firmness occasioned the celebrated Disruption. We suspect that the right honourable baronet afterwards recoiled from the consequences of his own decision. Assuredly, he never subsequently evinced any reliance upon State machinery for regulating affairs of conscience. In the whirlwind of passion raised by the Papal aggression he stood unmoved—and latterly, he was a warm and faithful adherent of the cause of Church-rates’ Abolition. The Liberation Society, although, doubtless, he would have repudiated its ultimate object, more than once derived aid from the wisdom of his counsels.

Two things contributed powerfully to place Sir James Graham in his high political position. The one his willingness, the other his ability, to serve a trusted leader. He was the right-hand man of the late Sir Robert Peel. He attached himself to him with a loyalty not often met with in the political world. He gladly and proudly shared with him the ill-will to which his ultimate adoption of free-trade principles exposed him. He cherished a sacred regard for the memory of his chief, and seldom spoke of him, after his decease, whether in private or in public, without evident emotion. There was probably no extreme in the range of politics to which he would not have gladly followed him. He placed the utmost confidence in the soundness of his judgment, the purity of his motives, and the patriotism of his aims and objects. He could easily have turned his back upon any set of political principles, but he felt no temptation to desert his chief. Here, at least, he was faithful and steadfast. This was, to him, the man in authority who had a right to say “Go” or “Come” to his subordinates, without question as to the reasons of his decision. We have grounds, however, for believing that Sir Robert’s later changes were in harmony with the antecedent convictions of his lieutenant; and that Sir James, in helping to give effect to his free-trade policy, gave delighted expression to the previous decisions of his own mind.

Peel had many devoted adherents besides Sir James Graham, but none more able, none more indefatigable, none more competent to do efficiently the work he undertook. It was, if we may so say, a part of his religion to make himself a thorough master of his work. He never flinched from pursuing whatever he took in hand into all its minutest details, and never allowed himself, in any department, to be dependent upon subordinates. He was a master who would have despised himself for leaving himself an hour beyond the necessity of the case in the hands of his servants. He was, therefore,

the real, and not merely the nominal, head of the departments over which he was appointed to preside. In policy he made several glaring mistakes; but in administration he seldom or never blundered. Under good leadership he was invaluable; thrown upon his own judgment he was apt to falter and stray. He resembled the steam-engine in the power, exactitude, and completeness of his working; and he resembled it also in the fact that he needed the controlling mind of another to give purpose to his movements. He was shrewd; he had versatility; he was not wanting in inventive resources; he was sometimes happy in his suggestions: but, unhappily, he lacked that which is an indispensable element of good statesmanship—a definite political object and an earnest consecration of his powers to it.

As a Parliamentary debater, Sir James was powerful but not brilliant. He moved slowly, cautiously, stealthily, towards his conclusion, but he seldom missed it. His thoughts always appeared to be the fruit of study and reflection, and he arranged them in the most logical order. When it answered his purpose he could lay bare the pith of his subject in few words; but he could also, when he pleased, conceal it with many. He knew how to infuse into his observations the bitterest sarcasm without seeming to lose the blandness of his general manner; and no man could more smilingly roast an adversary to death. He was always listened to with attention, but seldom or never with favour. He always spoke to the purpose, but was more successful in influencing the debate than the division. If his moral power had but equalled or even approached his intellectual, he might have awayed the House of Commons at his will. We believe he was partly his own enemy and partly misjudged; but certain it is that he was least confided in when his manner was most solemn. As a man he was more estimable than as a politician; and the lesson which his career has left behind it is, that the highest talents will not compensate for the absence of a governing principle, and that faith is as necessary to a great statesman as to a great saint. No man can leave his mark upon the world who has no particular mark to leave.

POLITICAL PROGRAMMES.

POLITICS, in this country, follow, in one respect, a course singularly different from the course of nature. When the sap is being driven to the root; when the "autumn leaves" are falling; when the trees begin to look like iron, politics begin to show signs of returning life. Towards the middle of October the political buds may be seen; by the end of the month they may be counted in respectable numbers. Some precocious specimen of the political world will don its summer dress, and even flower by this time; but the chances are that the political species to which this individual belongs is not celebrated for fruit-bearing qualities. It is like the English almond-tree—it blossoms before the peach thinks of budding, and the result is neither flower nor fruit for the remainder of the year.

We value the speeches made in the early spring of the political world much as we value almond-trees in March. They look pretty; they are encouraging signs of life; but the spectator may safely take it for granted that nothing will come of all the showy demonstrations they make. We are, therefore, not at all alarmed at the character of the recent "festivals," "dinners," "addresses" and "meetings" with which the Conservatives have been encouraging each other, and, at the same time, attempting to dismay the Radical party. Many a frost will come before the political atmosphere gets to anything like a blood-heat, and long before then these spring speeches will have died away and been forgotten.

Who, for instance, supposes that the politics of Major Beresford, Mr. Papillon, or Mr. Heygate, will be the politics of the year 1862? When we listen to the major talking of the "horrible reform mania," of "an end" being put to the process of forcing such measures down "the throats of good Conservatives like himself," of the success of the policy of increasing the number of county members of Parliament, and of the "remarkable and exhilarating Wednesdays" which he has witnessed this year and expects to witness again, who amongst us imagines, that—Major Beresford's feelings and opinions in October, 1861, afford an accurate index to the quantity and quality of the next year's growth of political and ecclesiastical measures? Or take Mr. Papillon "Her Majesty's Opposition," says this gentleman, "were able to defeat measures such as the proposed 10th franchise in counties, and the 6th franchise in boroughs." The Essex Conservatives cheered this statement as though it were not only history but prophecy. Encouraged by the cheer, Mr. Papillon proceeded to enumerate the other measures which the Conservative party had defeated, "such as the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, which

gave Dissenting ministers equal rights with the clergy of the Church to officiate in parish churchyards; the Religious Worship Bill, which would have struck at the root of the parochial system," and the two memorable Wednesdays on which were taken the division on the Church-rate Abolition Bill. Here the hon. member extended his programme. As he is against political reform and ecclesiastical reform, so he is equally opposed to military reform. He, therefore, condemned the general order with reference to commissions without purchase, which renders it necessary for officers who desire commissions without purchase to go through a preliminary course at Sandhurst. The hon. member, in other words, adheres to the pre-Sebastopol régime and its results, and wishes to see another "army of lions led by asses." We are not surprised to find him, after this, alluding to the late South Lancashire contest as a decision "not so much between Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston as between Lord Derby and revolution." Mr. Heygate, the warming pan of Leicester, agrees with Mr. Papillon. He, too, "cordially agreed with the policy of the Conservatives last session, when they organised themselves to defeat, and successfully defeated, each attempt which was made to revolutionise some one or other of their time-honoured institutions"; he talked of the "torrent of reform, and the insults of the Liberation Society"; and, because he had been returned for Radical Leicester, was "satisfied that Conservative feelings were permeating the whole mass of English society." And—so on.

Now, what will the reader give for these spring blossoms? Does he suppose that they will last until the political summer? Let him pin his faith to them and see what will come of it. The organs of the Tory party do this; it is their policy. They would have their readers believe that these flowers of rhetoric adorning the dinner tables at Castle Heddingham, Colchester and Leicester are veritable immortelles brought from the tomb of the Liberal party. Take our word for it, however, that they are nothing but almond-blossoms. Dropping the metaphor, we do not for a moment believe that they represent the present cool policy of the heads of the Tory party. If Major Beresford, Mr. Papillon, and Mr. Heygate, expect that their programme will be the programme of the next session of Parliament we think they will find themselves to have been mistaken. No more cotton for three months, and who will call Parliamentary Reform "revolutionary," or speak of it as a "mania"? Another General Election, and who will talk of the "insults of the Liberation Society"? Not, certainly, the future member for Leicester! These early speeches, however, teach us one thing. They show us what genuine Toryism is, and what, if it could, it would continue to be. Under its power, we should see, as the permanent condition of the country, strife fostered in every parish, and dissatisfaction in every large town, until the people were on the verge of that revolution, with the idea of which the Tory party are now so industriously familiarising their imaginations. This is Toryism; and he who either actively or passively encourages the continuance of fixed laws for Church and State, whether he call himself Liberal or Conservative, is as genuine a Tory as Mr. Heygate or Major Beresford himself.

It will have been noticed that the Liberal members who have recently had occasion to meet their constituents have been rather cautious in sketching a programme for the next Session of Parliament. With the exception of the bold and honest speeches of Mr. Onslow and Mr. Dillwyn we find little or nothing in their addresses to indicate that they are Liberals at all. The two members whom we have named have bid for another Church-rate contest, and the success of Sir John Trelawny's Bill. Nothing, however, about Reform; nothing about a reduction in the national expenditure. Their feeling evidently is that it would be useless to put either of these matters into any political bill of fare while the people do not care to have them. "There is a time to speak and a time to be silent." Let the Tories speak if they will, and welcome. Let them suppose that the country is becoming Conservative. We shall see, under such circumstances, a full-blown Tory policy. Not long after that shall we have to wait for the voice of the people. Their programme, if we do not mistake, will scatter the flowers of Major Beresford and his friends to the four quarters of the heavens.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE latest accounts from America indicate an indefinite prolongation of the war. The more gigantic the preparations on both sides the more remote appears to be the probability of any successes which will decidedly turn the scale in favour of either of the belligerents. All eyes

are turned to Virginia, but see only a dead-lock. The mighty hosts marshalled respectively under McClellan and Beauregard, remain in a state of forced inaction, while the season most favourable for a campaign in the field is passing away. The Confederates have, indeed, retired from the neighbourhood of Washington, and have thus finally abandoned the design of crossing the Potomac into Maryland. But they are still concentrated at Manassas, the defences of which have been so materially strengthened that an attack on their lines—which are compared to those of the Duke of Wellington at Torres Vedras—would be an act of madness for which the Federal commander is not prepared. Beauregard stands upon the defensive, and McClellan seems shut up to the alternative of fighting another battle of Bull's Run, or endeavouring to turn the right flank of the Confederates by transporting a portion of his army, with their commissariat, by river to Fort Monroe, and marching upon Richmond through an enemy's country. It is said that at Washington a great victory is felt to be a political necessity. But to make sure of success in a country peculiarly unsuited to military operations, with an unwieldy and imperfectly disciplined army, and an active and well-matched antagonist close at hand, would require the genius of a general combining the qualities of a Napoleon and a Wellington.

If Mr. Smith O'Brien, in furtherance of his self-imposed task as an "unostentatious missionary of peace," could devise means of putting an end to the most deplorable civil war the world has ever witnessed, he would indeed be a benefactor not only to America, but to the civilised world. But alas! the elements of a pacific arrangement are at present as little visible as the prospect of military success. The South demands not only independence for itself, but dominion over Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, which are claimed as necessary members of a Confederation based on slavery. The North refuses to surrender States which would reduce it to a minority, hem in its territory to the West, and deprive it of the Federal capital. How would Mr. O'Brien reconcile these conflicting claims—how divide these Border States to the satisfaction of both belligerents? There seems no hope but that the fratricidal strife must continue till one side or the other is exhausted. The South, says Mr. Russell, can afford to play the waiting game longer than the North. Whichever lasts the longer wins the race, and the North, knowing it has strength, but not so confident perhaps of its lasting, is impatient for speedy success. Meanwhile both belligerents are heaping upon themselves, sufferings, social, commercial, and financial, such as long years of prosperity will not repay. As Mr. Russell says, "The enumeration of the miseries of this civil war would exhaust the fire, and touch the heart of a prophet."

If we scan the outlying regions over which the conflict rages, there are no signs that either side is gaining decided advantages. The blockade of Southern ports, however inconvenient to the Confederates, has not brought them to terms, and cannot be strictly enforced at all points. Supplies of arms, ammunition and clothing have reached the South spite of Federal cruisers. The precious cotton crop lies far out of reach of Northern cupidity, stored in the plantations of the interior. The great naval superiority of the Federalists has not frightened North Carolina back into the Union, nor prevented serious disasters at New Orleans, which may for a time open that Southern port. Nor is it to be expected that the more formidable expedition that has left the North will succeed in the hazardous enterprise of capturing and holding "a cotton port." General Fremont's expedition down the Mississippi is a myth, and the guerilla Confederate leaders ravage Missouri, capture towns, and retreat into the boundless prairies beyond the reach of his pursuit. Even in Kentucky, though the people through their Legislature have declared for the Union, the Secessionists hold the strongest positions, and outnumber their foes.

In proportion as the war is prolonged the danger of difficulties between the Federal Government and Foreign Powers obviously increases. Although Earl Russell is faithfully adhering to the policy of strict neutrality—as may be seen from his decisive negative to an application from Liverpool to give protection to ships trading to New Orleans—our Minister at Washington is involved in disputes with the Federal Government, and has vainly protested against the arbitrary and illegal arrest of British subjects. Mr. Seward is so distrustful of "friendly nations" that he has invited the loyal States to put "in a condition of complete defence all the forts, harbours, seacoasts, and lakes," that they may "avoid adding the evils of foreign war to civil commotion." This circular clearly points to the possibility of a rupture with Eng-

land—a possibility that only three months ago was well-nigh a certainty. We cannot believe that there are any well-founded reasons for this defiance. But though Earl Russell may be impartial and Lord Lyons circumspect, it seems that they have to deal with an American Minister whose overbearing pride no domestic troubles can chasten, and whose rashness and suspicion increase with the difficulties of the Government he represents. We trust, however, that our Foreign Minister will not be betrayed into recrimination. England can afford to be forbearing; and such a policy is as generous as it is politic in the overwhelming calamity that has overtaken the American Union.

There is one view of this convulsions of the Western world that somewhat relieves its uniformly sombre aspects. America's extremity is India's opportunity. While we are debating whether this civil war will terminate in the emancipation of the negro, events thousands of miles off are helping to decide the question for us. During the agony of the American conflict, if it be greatly protracted, the free labour of our Eastern empire may do much to supplant the slave labour of the Confederate States. India is girding herself for this pacific rivalry. All the great cotton-growing districts have a much wider area under cultivation, especially those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; and the reports as to the growing crops are very favourable. In each of these provinces, from the Punjab in the north to Berar in the south, the natives are being roused to activity. Encouraged by the news of the Bull's Run disaster, all the varieties of foreign seed were being introduced, and European officials were everywhere assisting in the good work by diffusing information. Every mail from England since the date of the last advices from India, which tell of revived activity, will have tended to encourage the growth of cotton in India, as they will carry out reports of the continuous rise in prices in the Liverpool market, and the increasing consumption and adaptability of Surat cotton. With American cotton at a shilling a pound—nearly double the price of last year—and every prospect of a further advance, India may well believe that her opportunity has come. Large as is the quantity she has already sent—there are still more than 400,000 bales in stock or at sea—it bears but a small proportion to what may be sent within another year, should the American crop be withheld. It is remarkable that at this juncture the Godavery, which runs through the heart of the cotton-growing districts of Madras, has been found to be navigable by steamers much higher than was supposed; so that even now cotton may be brought down by river from Berar to Coringa, the port of shipment. The great desiderata, capital, machinery, and European superintendence, are being freely supplied; and thus, unless the American struggle come to an unexpected close, India may go far to meet all the immediate wants of our manufacturing industry, and prove hereafter a formidable rival to the American planters in our markets.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., M.P.

Our readers will learn with surprise and regret of the sudden death of Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P. for Carlisle. The mournful event occurred on Friday at Netherby Hall, the family seat in Cumberland.

For the last eighteen months Sir James had been suffering from attacks of acute pain on the least mental or physical exertion. On Thursday last he was so much better that he told his medical attendant he should shortly be able to dispense with his services; and, after having had dinner in his bedroom, he retired to rest about six o'clock, saying he felt all the better for having sat up longer than usual. Soon after that he had another attack of acute pain, which did not yield to the remedies applied. He expressed a strong conviction that it was useless to try any more remedies, as he was quite sure from the long continuance of the spasms, and from his general feeling, that his end was at hand. He then gradually sank during the night, and died at a quarter before twelve on Friday. His faculties were unimpaired to the last, and he died expressing the utmost resignation.

The late Sir James Robert George Graham was the eldest son of Sir James, the first baronet, by Lady Catherine Stewart, the eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Galloway, and was born 12th of June, 1792, consequently he was in his sixty-ninth year. He married in July, 1819, Fanny Callender, youngest daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass, by which lady, who died in 1857, he leaves issue Frederick Uline (married to the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset), and several other sons; and among his daughters two are married, one to the Hon. E. Duncombe, M.P., and the other to Colonel Baring.

The hon. baronet represented Hull in Parliament from 1818 to 1820. In April, 1824, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and two years afterwards he was returned for Carlisle on Whig principles. His abilities soon became apparent

after he entered the House of Commons, and he was deemed a great acquisition to the Whigs. In 1830 he was elected representative for the county, and was one of the most strenuous and zealous advocates for the Reform Bill, as he had previously been for the repeal of the Test Act, and for Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's administration his talents were so much appreciated, especially in mastering details, that without official experience he was placed at the head of the Board of Admiralty as first lord, and had a seat in the Cabinet. After the Reform Bill, in 1832, he was elected for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented up to 1837. In May, 1834, dissensions in Earl Grey's Cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James Graham, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. On Sir Robert Peel coming into power Sir James Graham was sought to join the administration, but he and the other members of the "Derby dilly" declined to join the Ministry, and publicly stated at the hustings that he had no confidence in Sir Robert's administration, which he subsequently supported by his votes in Parliament. At the general election in 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and remained out of the House of Commons until the following session, when he was elected for Pembroke. In 1841 he was elected for Dorchester. That year, on the late Sir Robert Peel being called upon to form a Ministry, Sir James Graham took office under that illustrious statesman as Secretary of State for the Home Department, an office he held until the dissolution of the Government in June, 1846. During his tenure of office under Sir Robert Peel he was one of the ablest supporters of the repeal of the Corn-laws, and of the new commercial policy which that eminent statesman and his political friends inaugurated. From 1847 to 1852 he was representative for the borough of Ripon, when in the latter year he was elected for Carlisle, which city he has since sat for in the House of Commons. On the Earl of Aberdeen coming into Power as First Lord of the Treasury, in December, 1852, Sir James was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He remained with the Earl's Ministry till the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army." From that period he has not sought official employment, although he was offered office on the formation of the present Ministry. The late baronet was a D.C.L. of Cambridge, elected in 1835, and was Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1840. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his eldest son Frederick, who was born 2nd of April, 1820, and married, in October, 1852, Lady Hermione St. Maur, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The present baronet was attached to the embassy at Vienna in 1842, and subsequently entered the 1st Life Guards.

(From the Daily News.)

No man was less afraid of unpopularity, and few enjoyed more thoroughly the power of bearding in debate the anger of a great party. In council he was too often wavering and undecided; but in the wordy fray few exceeded him in vehemence of denunciation or bitterness of sarcasm. After the death of Sir Robert Peel he seems to have transferred his parliamentary allegiance to Lord Aberdeen, for whose judgment and integrity he always expressed unbounded admiration. During the last few years of his life he had drawn closer to Lord Russell, though upon the privilege question raised between the two Houses last year he differed with him and Mr. Gladstone, and sustained in preference the views of the Premier. But upon the question of Electoral Reform he was ready to go as far as either; and he was deeply impressed with the conviction that the present opportunity having been lost for passing a moderate measure of extension, the day would come, and that speedily, when much wider changes would have to be made.

As an administrator Sir James was singularly clear of the sin of jobbing. Neither for personal nor party motives could he be easily persuaded to deviate from what he deemed the rightful order of merit; and during the twelve years that he presided partly at the Admiralty and partly at the Home-office, he never was accused of prostituting his patronage to family or factional ends. Justice has hardly been done to him in this respect; and it is certainly a bad sign of the spirit of political life amongst us, that the hardest things should so often have been said of a man who devoted the best years of his life to the administration of great departments of the State without its ever being imputed to him that he had perpetrated a job in favour of either relative or friend, while men of far less assiduity in business have enriched their families and connexions by the gross abuse of patronage, and yet have been extolled as the best and most amiable of men. Sir James Graham was from the first an earnest advocate of frugality in the public service. Some of his earliest speeches urged upon the Tory ministers of the day the necessity of retrenchment as well as reform; and during his first occupancy of the chief place at the Board of Admiralty, he contrived to cut down the expenditure of that department to a point far lower than it had ever before been. It was sorely against his will that he moved for augmented naval estimates in 1854, on account of the Russian war. And he never concealed the misgivings with which he watched the vast increase of expenditure in subsequent years, not merely on the navy, but on every other branch of

public outlay. He looked forward with well-founded dread to the violent reaction that must inevitably come whenever the public mind should awake from its present indifference to wasteful profusion; and it was this feeling, perhaps, which more than any other made him anxious to see infused into the House of Commons in a season of tranquillity, and before angry passions should be excited by national disaster or distress, a larger portion of that element of representative responsibility through which alone he saw any chance of being able to effect economic reform. By property, connexion, habits and tastes, he was a thorough aristocrat; but he was an aristocrat possessing strong common sense, and more than ordinary political foresight. He saw the abyss towards which the present system of class monopoly and lavish expenditure was slowly but inevitably bearing his order, and, timid though he was said to be in minor matters, he had the courage in him to warn them frequently and unpalatably of the danger to which they were blind. For doing so they hated him, and called him Marplot and coward; and Marplot he proved undoubtedly on more than one occasion to their short-sighted and selfish schemes: but in circumstances of great difficulty, and in seasons of great unpopularity, he bore himself with indomitable courage and in these times of faltering and compromise we can ill afford his loss.

(From the Morning Star and Dial.)

It was thought that he might yet reach the summit of official distinction, and control, by the wisdom of a ripe experience, the Cabinet to which he gave his eminent administrative talents. His recent gravitations towards the very substrata of reform sentiments suggested the idea that he might bear in the second reform of Parliament even a more useful and eminent share than in the first. His advocacy of Church-rate abolition, and even of a still wider application of the voluntary principle, suggested also that he might prove successful in the settlement of a question which so many others had rather hardened than solved. Death has put the seal on all such speculations. Of whatever sins of omission or of commission he was guilty his last great act was to assist in removing the shackles from the press, and to vindicate the rights and privileges of the House of Commons. By this great service to his country let him be gratefully remembered.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

At the annual *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics Institution, last week, Lord Stanley delivered a very instructive speech on the question of popular education. It was found, in that neighbourhood, he said, that the average age at which boys left school was ten years, at which period they could earn from 4s. to 5s. weekly. While there was this demand for the labour of the young, they could not expect any considerable extension of the time passed at school as likely soon to take place. If that conclusion be correct, one result obviously followed:—

So far from thinking that into our ordinary day schools a more extended range of teaching than the present can be introduced, those who have watched the progress of education have more and more come to believe that the fault of modern education, so far as children and young boys are concerned, has lain in the opposite direction, and that elementary teaching has suffered by the natural ambition of masters to crowd a great deal into a limited time. I was reading the other day an extract from the last report of the Irish National Board, whose schools are probably as well managed as any in these islands; and I found it there stated, that out of 165,000 children examined in reading only 19 per cent. were able to read the higher, or less easy, book lessons with ease and intelligence, while in addition to that 19 per cent., 38 per cent. more were able to read the easier and simpler book in which they were tested. Now that leaves 43 per cent., or more than 2-5ths, who could not read with any degree of correctness; and in regard of writing, the results are even less satisfactory, for only 51 per cent., or hardly more than half, out of 91,000 children examined, were able to write fairly. No doubt we should remember that the examination included children of various ages, and if only those had been selected who were on the point of leaving the school the result would have been more favourable; but without laying much stress on these figures, which I cite by way of illustration rather than of proof, I would appeal to every master, to every clergyman, to every inspector or patron of a school, whether a large proportion of the children do not pass through the routine of lessons (more or less regularly attended as the case may be) literally without carrying away anything which will be of use to them in future life. They are able, perhaps, to read, but with so much difficulty that they never do it unless from sheer necessity: the habit is not formed, and in a few years the power is lost. They may have learnt to write, that is, they may know the shapes of the letters, but it is pain and grief to them to use a pen, and unless inclination or circumstances lead them to improve in later life, the time they have passed at school is to all intents and purposes wasted.

This led the noble lord to refer to the new Educational Code;—

It is not my business to discuss its provisions in this place; but in so far as it tends to confine school teaching to simple elementary matters, and to test the merit of the teachers by the plain standard of what the pupils have learnt, in so far (without entering into the question of pledges given or expectations disappointed) it seems to me a wise and rational measure. (Applause.)

Lord Stanley deprecated long school hours, especially in Sunday-schools. The three wants of our system of primary teaching were—more regular attendance; limitation, in the majority of cases, of school hours to a moderate amount; and limitation of school teaching to such subjects as can be thoroughly

mastered. It was now established by the researches of the Education Commission that, with the exception of children whose parents were either paupers or of criminal habits, "almost all the children in the country capable of going to school receive some instruction."

It is worth adding, as indicative of the progress that has been made, that whereas in 1851 the scholars were to the whole population as 1 in rather less than 8½, they were in 1858, according to two separate returns, as 1 in rather less or rather more than 7½. We may therefore, I think, assume that some part of the controversies of ten years ago is out of date. In the face of the facts, arguments for compelling parents by law to send their children to school appear to me as much out of place as the proposition itself is opposed to English feeling and character. (Cheers.)

What they wanted was not so much to augment the number of schools as to utilise those they had. Much help might be afforded in this direction by Mechanics' Institutes, which were becoming more adapted, especially in Leeds, to their proper object. The noble lord then urged the supreme importance of a knowledge of the laws of health, to a neglect of which 100,000 lives were annually sacrificed. He rejoiced to see the spread of the co-operative movement, which seemed likely, to a great extent, to supersede strikes:—

I do not speak in order to encourage it, for I believe that encouragement would be as needless as discouragement would be useless. It will make its own way. It appeals to two of the strongest passions that exist among men—the love of personal or class independence, and the love of speculation. Those are stimulants amply strong enough; and at this moment, when the coming winter must inevitably bring suffering and loss to many, there may rather be need of a word of caution. But it is a movement sound in principle and right in purpose; and it will, I believe, restore to these districts a healthier tone of feeling on the labour question than has prevailed of late years. (Applause.) Well, but if this principle of association is to be acted on, with all the judgment and skill which in difficult times it will require, can we say that those who aspire to be, not the tools with which other men work, but the managers of their own concerns, ought not to have as much knowledge of what the rest of the world is thinking and doing, as their means and circumstances will allow?

In conclusion his lordship remarked:—

I say, then, for sanitary improvement—which is, perhaps, the most vital of all questions that affect the national well-being—for inventive improvement, for the keeping up of that manufacturing pre-eminence which we won by hard struggles, and which we must struggle hard if we intend not to lose, for the successful working out of the great social problem with which the operative class is now striving to deal, we want institutions such as this. (Hear.) We want them because they supply a gap in our educational system which cannot be otherwise filled up. We want them because we believe that great material prosperity, not combined with corresponding intellectual or moral advancement, is for any people an anomalous and unsatisfactory condition. We want them, because we believe that without their help a great part of the 2,000,000, a-year which the State and the people jointly are spending on the education of the young will be comparatively thrown away. (Hear, hear.) We do not suppose that they will effect marvels, that they will put down drunkenness or crime, or place men who have but little leisure for study and thought on a level with those who can give their whole lives to these pursuits. But we think that they will be a help to many, a pleasure to many more, a check on some moral and physical evils, a hindrance removed out of the way of self-taught men who aspire to rise in life.

At the annual meeting last week of the friends of the Worcester Diocesan Training College, the new Educational Code was discussed. Lord LYTTLETON, who presided, strongly condemned the folly and infatuation of Government, when in dealing with the report they mixed up the rights of private individuals—namely, the rights of certificated masters—with the strictly abstract question.

That mistake had been so strongly impressed upon Government that they had suspended the operation of their Minute to the 31st of March next. That, in his opinion, was what ought to have been done in the first place; for he held that the Council had no right to lay the revised Minute on the table of the House on the last day of the Session, as they had done. His lordship then urged upon the students of the college to abandon all fear that they might have contracted with respect to the operation of the Minute, and to prosecute their studies as if no Minute had ever been adopted, until the time when the matter should come before Parliament, and be thoroughly discussed and decided upon. Government, he remarked, had not regarded the interests of certificated masters as vested interests at all. There was still a danger that they would not do so, and in so far there was a suspicion that they would do the same again; but for all that he advised them to suspend their opinions and judgment until Parliament entered upon the whole question.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON had never been an ardent admirer of the present system, and had always had his doubts of its efficacy, and on various occasions indulged in prophecies respecting it. He now found himself in the position in which prophets were not always to be found—that of finding his predictions near their fulfilment. The new code of Minutes, taken with the report of the Royal Commissioners, went far towards the fulfilment of his prophecies, and he was satisfied they would be much near fulfilment at a future day.

So little did he hold with the remarks of the chairman that he was much more inclined to agree with the observations made several years ago by Mr. William Cowper, when he declared that in his opinion the system was utterly indefensible, supposing it had been ever laid down and adopted as a whole, and that the only ground on which it could be vindicated was the small beginning from which it had arisen. But he (Sir J. Pakington) wished it to be understood that he did not deny, and he did not see how it was possible to deny, that the expenditure of so large a sum of money as had been spent on

education could be without good results. No doubt a great deal had been effected, but the question with him was whether or not the maximum of good had been done. This was a most important question; and another, equally important, was whether the present system could go on much longer. These would be questions for the careful deliberation of Parliament, and he trusted they would receive the attention they merited. With respect to the new code, his present impression was that its primary object was not educational at all, but financial; that it was not to improve the education of the country, but to cut down expenses; but whatever might be the faults of the code, one thing connected with it was utterly indefensible, and that was the way in which it was laid upon the table of Parliament on the last day of the session. To say the least of it, that was a most unfortunate proceeding, because it was calculated to excite suspicion in itself. Beyond this he would not go into the question, but would leave it and see what course Parliament would take in regard to it.

Lord LYTTLETON, in explanation, said he was strongly in favour of the present system of education before he had seen the report of the Education Commissioners, but that had thrown some light upon the question, and he admitted that some modification was necessary; but at the same time he held that the principles upon which the system was based were sound. The Hon. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P., alluding to the new Minute and the public discussions that had arisen upon it, said if there was any one thing more encouraging than another in the present instance it was to see how full and free was the action of public opinion.

He felt certain that even if the time were come in which Minutes of Council relating to school grants might be altered, and should be altered—even if the time were come when the demand for education had been so remedied that it should create its own supply, still, training colleges required Government help now as ever. They could not trust to the popular demand to provide that supply. Even America, which had trusted to the want of education, did not trust to that supply for the training of its schoolmasters. The details of the question, however, were better left to the discussion of Parliament, and till then would he leave it. When, however, he heard their chairman (Lord Lyttelton) name the day to which the operation of the Minute was deferred, he could not but think of its near proximity to a day of notorious character (a laugh); and when he remembered that they had a Prime Minister whose forte was not over fondness for work (laughter), and that the noble lord at the head of the Committee of Council very much resembled the Premier in that respect (renewed laughter), and recollecting also that they were devoting their whole attention to the International Exhibition, he had some misgivings as to their dealing satisfactorily with the education question.

The annual distribution of prizes by the Association for the Promotion of Education in the Potteries took place on Thursday afternoon in the Board-room of the North Staffordshire Railway-station, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the presence of a crowded meeting. The Bishop of Lichfield presided. The report stated that the examination itself had been of a most satisfactory character. (Cheers.) As regarded the boys' school, two youths who had previously gained a 5*l.* prize had this year gained an honorary certificate; another had gained the 5*l.* prize; seven who had previously gained the Bible prize had now gained the 3*l.* prize, and twenty-seven had gained a Bible, value 1*l.* 1*s.* In the girls' school seven had obtained a 3*l.* prize, and twenty-four had gained a Bible each. (Cheers.) Mr. ADDERLEY, M.P., congratulated the meeting on the general progress which not only this institution, but the cause of education, had made during the past year.

The greatest interest was manifested by the whole county of Stafford in the distribution of these prizes, and he felt convinced that the increase in this description of meetings showed that the country was becoming more and more satisfied, that the granting of annual money rewards was becoming a more important feature in our plan of national education, and that meetings like the present would do more than the national grants from the Privy Council. (Hear.) Indeed, it was his opinion that they ought not to look forward too much to that description of subsidy, but rely more on the voluntary support which was given and the interest which was manifested by the employers of labour in the cause of education, and much more on the awakened interest and appetite of the parents of the children themselves for learning. This was, after all, the most important point. All the rest, to use an old proverb, was but a taking of the horse to the pond; that alone was making him drink when he was there. (Hear, hear.) Such means as were now used and such institutions as that would do more for the promotion of education in Staffordshire than all the money which they got from the Treasury, and, what was still more valuable, all the money which they got from the employers of labour. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, continued Mr. Adderley, I believe that such is the opinion of the Government, and that it was the honest intention of the Education Minute which has of late been so much discussed in the country. Whether the plan proposed by the Government is a wise and practicable one I will not attempt to give an opinion upon. I believe that many of the details of that plan are really and truly open to the objections which have been advanced, and I fully agree with those who have made such objections. (Cheers.) But let me say this boldly in the face of day, as I have omitted no opportunity hitherto of saying it,—that I attach less weight to those objections because to the best of my knowledge and after a careful scrutiny, I do not find that any one of them advanced as yet really touches the essential principle of the change proposed by the Government.

Archdeacon MOORE observed that this was the first time that any prizes had been awarded to any children from the workhouse (two prizes having that day been so awarded). He was glad to see the Government adopting a principle which had many times been advocated in that room—namely, the principle of teaching a few things, and teaching them well; for they might depend upon it that success in

life was more dependent upon knowing and doing a few things well, than an imperfect knowledge or a smattering of a great many things, which proved rather a hindrance than otherwise to the man who was engaged in the active business of life. (Cheers.) The Rev. Mr. NORRIS, the Government Inspector of Schools, expressed the pleasure he felt at the great progress which was visible in the candidates who came up for examination, as well as in the increased number who presented themselves.

The number in North Staffordshire had increased within the last year from 225 to 347, while in South Staffordshire they exceeded 1,000, so that in point of fact there were in that county alone near 1,400 children brought forward by these prize schemes alone. It was gratifying also to find that the average age of the children was six months older than last year, which afforded a satisfactory proof that they were kept by their parents longer at school than they used to be. (Cheers.)

M.P.'S ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The presence of Mr. Disraeli at the anniversary dinner of the Bucks Agricultural Association at Amersham was expected on Thursday, but on the morning of the meeting he sent a note, saying he was "greatly disappointed" at being "prevented" having the pleasure of meeting his friends, and inclosing a cheque for 5*l.* to be given as a prize "for some act of meritorious service or labouring skill." Mr. CAVENDISH dwelt on the condition of agricultural labourers and Mr. BERNARD on the homes of the cottagers. With reference to harvest homes, &c., Mr. Bernard was of opinion that it was far better entirely to exclude all intoxicating liquor at such gatherings. He had recently attended one at Waddesden, where that principle was carried out, and though upwards of 1,000 people were present, everything went off with the utmost propriety.

A Tory demonstration has taken place at Leicester under the auspices of the local Conservative Association. The rank and file, as well as the leaders of the party, mustered in great force. The two principal speakers were Mr. HEYGATE, M.P., and Lord JOHN MANNERS. The former said he could not see much difference between the Whigs or "moderate Liberals" and his own party. The noble lord dwelt eulogistically on Conservatives and Conservatism, attacked the Government for having offered a Reform Bill, &c., and looked back complacently on the last two years as highly honourable to the Conservative cause. In conclusion, Lord JOHN MANNERS referred to the present state of the great republics of America, the United States and Mexico, and expressed his conviction that from one end of England to the other there was a determination that our institutions should not run the hazard of being exposed to the trials and dangers which have fallen upon the institutions of those two republics.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES attended a civic banquet at Pontefract last week. He eulogised the small borough system, and illustrated the advantages of that system by a reference to his own case, arguing that it enabled him to exercise independence of judgment and to free himself from party shackles.

Mr. H. C. E. CHILDERS, M.P. for Pontefract, addressed a large number of his constituents on the civil war in America. He believed that war was one which would produce a greater effect upon the history of the world than any other of the great events of recent years. With regard to the policy to be pursued by this country during the struggle, he thought that the course we had taken was decidedly the wisest possible.

From the first the English Government had refused to interfere, but by recognising the belligerent rights of the South they had been denounced as practically interfering in favour of the South. They had, however, very wisely insisted upon taking the course first laid down (hear), and he hoped the time would never come when they should be dragged into the war. (Applause.) They were very nearly dragged into it two or three months ago, the difference between the English Government and the representatives of the American Government on the question of privateering for a time endangering the peace of the two countries. The firmness, however, of those at the head of affairs saved the country from such a calamity, and that difficulty had now blown over. This war had also removed the idea that on an outbreak in the South the slaves would rise and fight for their liberty. Not only was this not the case, but the slaves might no doubt be relied upon as soldiers in defence of the South. It had also corrected the misconception that the "white trash" would not fight, for they had hitherto fought the best.

He did not think the effect on the cotton manufacture would ultimately be so disastrous as we anticipated, as the consequent scarcity would direct our attention to other sources.

Mr. GUILDFORD ONSLOW, M.P., addressed his constituents at Guildford, on Wednesday. After regretting that all chance of Reform seemed to be swept away as long as the present Parliament existed, he explained his reasons for voting in favour of Mr. Baines', Mr. Locke King's, and Mr. Berkeley's motions. He thought one of the most unnecessary reforms was the substitution of triennial for septennial Parliaments:—

I should like to know what chance there would have been of a Tory Government bringing in a Reform Bill, and a Liberal Government refusing it, if there had been triennial Parliaments. (Cheers.) There are three parties in the House of Commons. There are your gentlemen who say, "I will, because I will; there's nothing like leaving well alone." That's your Tory. Then there are the "shilly shally" gentlemen, who won't do this, and are afraid of that. That's your Whig. And then there is the go-ahead Radical, who is willing to trust the people of England with the utmost limit of political freedom. (Cheers.) Are not Cobden and Bright steadily unfurling the flag of advance and im-

provement, despite the scowls of the Opposition and the apathy of the Government, the most useful statesmen in the House? When I contemplate the even balance of power in the House of Commons, I dread to think of the possibility of the transference of that power into the hands of the Conservative party. I do trust that the balance of power may be retained in the hands of the Liberals until we have a dissolution of Parliament; and in my humble opinion the sooner we have a dissolution the better it would be for the country. (Hear, hear.)

Up to 1830 the family of Mr. Onslow had represented Guildford continuously for 166 years.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS, M.P. for Greenwich, addressed his constituents on Wednesday night. He repudiated the idea that the late session had been an unproductive one. No less than 134 public and 249 private acts had been passed, many of the latter interfering with important private interests which required minute and laborious investigation, while among the former were the Bankruptcy Act, the Irremovable Poor Bill, the abolition of the paper-duty, and the abolition of passing tolls. He regretted that no reform bill had been passed, but the truth was, that no party was strong enough at present to carry a reform bill without a strong pressure from without. He feared that no reduction of taxation to any great extent could be looked forward to for next session; he himself, however, would do all he could to promote economy. He next referred to the American civil war, from which our industry was suffering greatly. France was in the same position as ourselves; she was equally dissatisfied with the present state of things; and it was even reported—he knew not on what authority—that if the Emperor could get England to join him he would do something to disturb the blockade of the Southern ports. It was to be hoped that no such attempt would be made. Our own interests required that we should be entirely neutral and should refrain from taking a part on one side or the other.

An important Liberal demonstration came off at Maldon—the headquarters of Liberalism in Essex—on Thursday night. Several members of Parliament were present, and the speeches were of an unusually interesting character. Mr. Western, M.P., in the course of his speech dwelt upon the importance of the late city of London election, and urged that it was desirable to maintain the present Government in office, on the ground of their foreign policy. Reviewing the progress of the Italian cause, he showed how largely the moral support of England and of the English Government had contributed to bring about the happy results hitherto attained. Any change in our foreign policy, or mismanagement in the conduct of our foreign relations, might, he said, almost any moment involve us in a general war.

The foreign policy of the present Administration (he added) had been throughout peace and neutrality; and so ably had they managed their diplomacy that they had inspired a confidence in this country abroad which could not have existed had the pro-Austrian tendencies of the Opposition been allowed to rule. There was a widespread and growing feeling in many hitherto despotic States of Europe in favour, not of wild revolution and disorder, as some alleged, but of free institutions and constitutional government; and those States naturally looked to England for advice and moral support in the struggle in which they were engaged. A change of government in this country, therefore, at such a juncture, would have damped the hopes of the nations to which he alluded, and operated as an encouragement to the enemies of popular liberty all over the world.

Mr. WOOD, the new member for the City, spoke strongly in favour of increased attention on the part of Liberals to the registration courts. He also warned them against divisions. "Let them not," he said, "be hampered by little questions," as though the abolition of Church-rates, to which he must have referred, was "a little question." Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, in speaking to the toast, "The Progress of Civil and Religious Liberty all the world over," took a wide as well as a detailed view of the state of Europe, and his speech throughout breathed not only a genuine love of political liberty, but that earnest and enlightened faith in its progress and ultimate triumph which is the source of moral influence and the secret of success in public life. Referring to the civil war in America, he protested against the idea that the disruption arose from the free institutions of the Union.

"Upon the whole," said Mr. Buxton, at the close of his review, "we have this comforting truth forced upon us, that the day of despotism is waning in Europe, and that constitutional self-government is steadily making way. I own that the progress is slow. I confess that it is disappointing to see that in many cases people do not hold such a strong grasp on their liberties, and do not make use of them for such noble purposes as might be expected. They do not seem to value them so highly as we might have hoped. But the lesson which history most teaches statesmen is the lesson of patience."

This lesson he illustrated in reference to our own national history:—

Six centuries have passed since King Edward I. called the burgher class to Parliament, and yet there are scarcely any of us who have not lived in times when in this country the middle class had not yet received from the upper class their fair share of political power in the Reform Bill—when the Dissenters were excluded from municipal privileges by the Test Acts—when Catholics and Jews were shut out from their just rights—when 238 offences were punished with death by the law of England—when free trade was abhorred, and when slavery itself was maintained by British law. With that experience of how long it is before great changes are effected, we must not look too impatiently on the tardy steps with which others are treading a path of freedom which is new to them.

Both the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., and Mr. Weguelin, M.P., attended the anniversary dinner of the Wolverhampton Licensed Victuallers'

Society on Thursday last. Mr. VILLIERS, in his speech, confined himself almost exclusively to a discussion of the question of temperance and the traffic in liquor. In referring to the improvement that had taken place in society in respect to drink, he said:—

A total change had taken place. It had ceased to be genteel to get drunk; it has, in fact, almost become disgraceful. I am sorry to say that even in my own recollection a different state of things had existed. When I first went to college I never heard of any instructor of youth who had taken the pledge—(a laugh)—but I heard of many who had taken two bottles of wine at a time. (Reseued laughter.) The same influence has operated in other quarters, and a very great and general effort is now being made to spread education and do everything that is possible to raise the moral character of the people; and I do expect that the same results will follow as have been observable in the classes above them. Therefore, though I have no business to say anything about legislation here—indeed, I do not know that there is anything intended to be said on this subject in Parliament this year or any other—yet, seeing the efforts made by an intelligent and active section of society to stop the traffic in liquor, and that as far as I am informed it would have a bad effect, I think we had much better trust to those other influences which are raising and improving the community. I believe there are instances in which the experiment has been tried to make men sober suddenly. Such an experiment was made in the middle of the last century, when an Act was passed imposing enormous penalties on any person who sold spirits, and the first year afterwards there were 12,000 or 13,000 persons imprisoned under the excise laws. That shows that when Acts are passed unsupported by public opinion, and when the people are not prepared for them, they lead to evasion; and when you connect with these Acts something like injustice or unfairness you will have a violent reaction. As long as the wealthy classes have their cellars full and their tables pretty well loaded with generous liquor, you can hardly pass an Act to stop the sale of it to the humbler classes of society. I think that though those gentlemen who are preaching temperance and abstinence are aiding the cause of improvement, they ought not to forget when they come to legislate for the lower classes those influences which have produced a change of habit among the ranks above them. (Cheers.)

In the course of a letter on American affairs to his constituents at Harwich, on Friday last, Captain JERVIS reiterated his views as to the possible necessity of breaking the Federal blockade of Southern ports. He said:—

The traffic between this country and the United States, where the cotton is produced, and by the manufacture of which so large a class is fed, amounted, during the past year, to 67,631,933*l.*; that is to say, that there was over 44,000,000*l.* of imports from America, and over 22,000,000*l.* in exports; and you cannot suddenly put an end to such a portion as 67,000,000*l.* sterling worth of commerce without deeply affecting this country. When I tell you, too, that out of that portion there is, in the shape of cotton alone, something like 30,000,000*l.* worth of raw material to be manufactured—that out of the vast quantity of cotton produce which comes from the manufacturing districts, besides what is purchased in this country, there are 52,000,000*l.* worth exported, making a difference between the raw material exported and imported, without calculating what we consume ourselves, of over 22,000,000*l.*, you will be able to form an idea of the amount lost to the manufacturing population of this country. I am the last person to ask this country to interfere in any quarrel in which the United States are engaged; but I cannot view it in that light—I merely look to what will be the sufferings of the manufacturing population, and ask you to give your confidence to that Government which will mitigate the evils arising from it. I, as a humble member of the House of Commons, am not going to place my opinion against that of Earl Russell, whose judgment is so much thought of by all Europe; but I must say that if it is necessary for the Government to interfere in the quarrel for the sake of alleviating the distress of the population at home, I shall certainly give them my best support.

Mr. Dillwyn, at Swansea, and Mr. Dunlop, at Greenock, have been addressing their constituents on the events of the last session in a liberal sense. We have quoted from each of these speeches in our ecclesiastical columns. Mr. DUNLOP reviewed in a spirit friendly to the Government our foreign policy, and spoke strongly in favour of Hungary and the maintenance of neutrality in America.

The tenantry of the Argyll estates entertained their landlord on Friday, at the Argyll Arms, Inverary, the "minister" of the parish church presiding over the feast. Of course, the health of the Duke was proposed and drank with Highland honours. In answer, the head of the clan commented on the novelty of the banquet—it is a modern form of expressing a very ancient feeling. The old feudal feeling still remains, and it is one of the great strongholds of the liberties of the country, for it gives local attachment, an enemy of centralising power. The most important statements in the speech of the Duke, however, came in at the close, when, having discoursed on agriculture, and the causes of its prosperity, he referred to causes which threw a gloom over manufacturing prospects—the effects of the civil war on the other side of the Atlantic. It was, he said, our absolute duty to maintain neutrality in that conflict, and to abstain even from offering advice, though it might be conceived in a kind and friendly spirit, because it is always held by the Americans to imply, indirectly, even though it be not intended, that the objects for which they are contending are either unworthy or at least trivial and unimportant. The noble duke went on to speak of the tremendous issues at stake on this contest—the right of secession, which, if admitted, would involve national existence, and the existence of slavery, which the South defended and considered necessary to its welfare. Whether or not the great struggle came to a speedy end he fervently hoped that the end of this war, whenever it did come, be it soon or late, might be such as should be worth the sacrifice and the cost—

such as should tend to the civilisation of the world and promote the cause of human freedom. (Cheers.)

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

On Wednesday the United Kingdom Alliance held its annual meetings in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. As our readers know, Lord Brougham had promised to preside at the evening meeting, and the announcement of his presidency caused a great rush for reserved seats. At the last moment, however, an attack of indisposition compelled his lordship to write that his physician would not allow him to attend any public meeting for some days. Universal regret was expressed at the absence of the venerable peer. The attendance at all the meetings was, however, very large, and gratifying to the members of the Alliance. At ten o'clock the general council met in the assembly-room to adopt the annual report, and transact other business in furtherance of the movement. There was a very large attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.

The secretary (Mr. S. POPE) read a draft of the voluminous report, which, on the motion of Sir John S. Forbes, Bart., was adopted. From this document it appeared that during the year there had been no startling incident, but a remarkable and most welcome development of public opinion in favour of the Alliance. The committee had, during the past year, maintained their agencies in all the efficiency their means would allow, and the movement had been carried into places which no other organisations reach, further extension being only a question of further means. The Alliance had availed itself of the Parliamentary and municipal elections as good opportunities of bringing its claims before candidates and constituencies. It had therefore at length succeeded in introducing a new feature into the history of Parliamentary agitation, the great necessity of which was the return to Parliament, not merely of favourable candidates, but of competent and reliable advocates of their measures. The committee had not deemed it prudent to press the direct introduction of the Permissive Bill into the House of Commons, deeming it advisable, after consultation with Lord Brougham and other leading friends in both Houses, to pause a while longer. The history of the past session bore marks of Alliance influence, and several occasions had arisen in which the vigilance and activity of the Alliance had been called forth. Hopes had been expressed on both sides of the House that the licensing system would next year be brought under consideration. The treasurer's account showed the receipts on the general fund to be 7,856*l.* The balance in favour of the Alliance on the general and special funds was 442*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

The annual meeting was held the same evening in the Free-trade Hall. 6,000 persons were present. The proceedings were characterised by great enthusiasm. Resolutions against liquor traffic and in favour of the Permissive Bill were unanimously adopted. Sir W. Trevelyan occupied the chair; and the speakers were Sir J. S. Forbes, Rev. G. Fox, Rev. W. Molesworth, Mr. H. Cossham, Mr. W. Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Pope. Sir J. S. Forbes said:—

The efforts of the Alliance had now thrown a light upon the sentiments of the masses. Amongst 165,000 answers which had been received as to the propriety of the course which the Alliance had adopted, not above one in seventeen had objected to it as impracticable or improper. (Cheers.) It was under these circumstances that the Alliance were pursuing their course, and were even taking stronger measures to secure the adoption of their principles. These measures would be found in the records of the elections, and in the House of Parliament itself.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Handel Cossham:—

Was it right, he asked, that one in thirty of our population should be dependent on the industry of the others? If there was one law more than another which he should like to pass that night, it was that the liquor traffic which made this pauperism should support it. (Cheers.) He was opposed to the system because of its influence on the political constitution. He must confess that when he had seen elections carried, not by principle, not by eloquence, not by anything noble, but by the beer barrel, he had blushed, and had held down his head to think that those sent to Parliament to legislate for one-fourth of the human family should be returned by such an influence. (Applause.) One little modification of the Maine Law he should much like to put in force. It was to shut all the public-houses seven days before and seven days after an election. (Laughter and loud applause.) He believed one of the reasons why persons stood aloof from them was because they went to the root of the evil, instead of applying themselves to the amelioration of its effects. It was much more fashionable to erect reformatory schools and penitentiaries.

THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

The following Memorial from the Association for attaining a Legislative Enactment to prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors between the hours of Eleven on Saturday night and Six on Monday morning was presented to the "Hull and East Riding Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches" during its sitting at Bridlington on Wednesday, the 23rd inst:—

Rev. Sirs and Gentlemen,—An Association has been formed in the town of Hull for the purpose of promoting the speedy abolition by our Legislature of the traffic in intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath-day. Several religious bodies have resolved to petition Parliament on the subject. Amongst others the Wesleyan Conference.

Your memorialists, as the representatives of the Association just named, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which they seek to accomplish, are convinced that a body of so much influence and so

high a character in the religious community as the Hull and East Riding Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches would greatly contribute to the success of the movement if they lent their valuable aid.

Your memorialists would express their decided feeling of the necessity of vigorous action on the part of all true Christians and philanthropists for the removal of so terrible an evil as that which is maintained under the existing system. The sanctity of the Sabbath is violated—the feelings of the Christian public are outraged—the working classes are seduced into the haunts of vice, and confirmed in habits of intemperance; their families suffering fearful privation and left in physical and moral wretchedness.

Your memorialists feel sure that the total abolition of the liquor traffic on the Sabbath-day would strike an effective blow at the national vice of drunkenness and greatly support the earnest efforts of benevolent men to raise the tone of public feeling, and purge society of the manifold abominations connected with the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks.

Your memorialists would respectfully suggest that the Hull and East Riding Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches would do a great service to this cause by bringing the subject before the various Associations and individual ministers with which they are connected, and urging upon them the desirability of forming branch associations in order to secure that unity of action which alone can give promise of success, and thus bring about an alteration of the existing system which permits public-houses to be open on the Lord's day, and thus encourages the intemperate habits of the people and the desecration of the Sabbath.

Signed on behalf of the Association,
J. A. WADE, President.
W. BEVERS, Hon. Secretary.

The following is the reply:—

Hull and East Riding Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches.
Bridlington, Oct. 24th, 1861.

Gentlemen,—The Memorial of the Association for obtaining a legislative enactment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors between the hours of eleven on Saturday night and six on Monday morning having been read, it was resolved,—“That the Ministers and Delegates present express their cordial sympathy with the objects of the said Association, and pledge themselves to assist its promotion as far as they have opportunity.”

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
WM. JOHNSTONE, Hon. Sec.

The following resolution was also unanimously passed at the Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union of Bristol and Gloucester held in Stroud on Wednesday, October 16th, 1861.

This meeting resolves to use its best exertions to procure an act of Parliament to close public-houses, and all places where intoxicating drinks are sold, from eleven o'clock p.m., on Saturday till six o'clock a.m., on Monday.

Moved by H. U. WILLS, Esq.; seconded by Rev. R. STEPHENS, M.A.

OUR POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following interesting and statesman-like communication was sent as a private letter to the Governor of New Zealand by Sir W. Denison, late Governor of New South Wales. It was called forth by the manifesto drawn up by Mr. Richmond, as the mouth-piece of the Ministry at Auckland, explanatory of the opinions entertained by the advisers of the Governor of the state of the relations between the Maories and the white population, and has been published after some delay and difficulty in New Zealand:—

Government-house, Sydney, May 16, 1860.

My dear Gore Browne—The mail having closed, I am more at leisure to look into and discuss the contents of the printed documents which you sent me, containing the expression of the views and opinions of your responsible advisers on the present state of Maori affairs.

I do not think that you have derived much information from this document. The views and opinion of your responsible advisers are, to all appearance, confined to these:—First, that they ought to have something to say in the discussion of questions having reference to the natives (of whom, I may observe by the way, they are in no way the representatives); and, secondly, that, as they are unable to defend themselves, England should step in to help them.

With reference to the first of these opinions, I may observe that the collision between the races would have been precipitated had the settlement of questions affecting the Maories been left to the white men who have a direct interest in obtaining the principal article which the native has to dispose of—namely, his land. With reference to the second opinion, every one will, of course, admit that the mother country is bound to defend the colonies, and to help them out of difficulties; but there yet remain these questions—against whom are they to be defended, and what is the nature and extent of the assistance to be afforded?

Mr. Richmond's papers, however, open up a much wider question than was, I think, contemplated by him and his colleagues—nothing less than that of the whole policy of the government as regards the Maories; and to this I will now address myself, taking as correct the statements made of the facts relative to the establishment of the Presidency of Potatau, but exercising my own discretion as to the admission or rejection of the inferences, whether as to the motives which have influenced the natives in this movement or as to the results which are likely to flow from it.

The fact, then, which appears to be established is the willing assent of a large proportion of the Maori race to the establishment of some system of government among themselves.

Mr. Richmond passes over very lightly the causes which have induced a people consisting of the clans or septa, and analogous to those which used to occupy the highlands of Scotland, to forget their old feuds and to unite together for a common object. He says little or nothing as to the origin of this wish on the part of the

Maori to subvert the Queen's authority over the Northern Island, and but little more as to the foundation of their wish to prohibit all further alienation of land to the crown. Might not, however, the movement have its origin in the conviction of the natives that their position as nominal subjects of the Queen, while it brought them under a variety of humiliations, preventing them from selling their land to private individuals, and subjecting them to taxation at the hands of the white population occupying the seaports, did absolutely nothing for their benefit, and was the means of preventing the introduction of more wholesome social arrangements, having a tendency—as administered—to retain them in the position of isolated savage tribes, instead of assisting to raise them to the rank of a people; and, with regard to the alienation of land, might there not exist a well-founded distrust of a government which, while it did not permit the sale of land to individuals, does—by holding out inducements which few savages are able to resist—acquire the article which the Maori has to sell at a very low rate (6d. or 1s. per acre), which article is instantly retailed to the white man at 10s. an acre?

The fact is that Mr. Richmond's letter is based on the assumption that New Zealand is a colony of white people, with whom, unluckily, there happens to be mixed up a portion of the native race strong enough to make itself respected. His policy, and that of his colleagues, would lead to steps which, if they were backed up by England, would in a short time annihilate the Maori race, and permit the occupation by the white man of the rich land yet in native hands, upon which for years past greedy and longing eyes have been cast.

My view, however, of the Maori is very different. He is the subject of the Queen, and as such is entitled to have his rights respected, his feelings considered; he has shown an aptitude for civilisation which ought to be encouraged; his efforts to raise himself in the social scale should be assisted. If this policy were carried out steadily and consistently, all causes of disaffection would soon be done away with; there would be an end of those petty measures which, while they cause a large expenditure of money, result in nothing but an aggravation of the feeling of hostility between the races. The Government would, it is true, be abused by certain classes of the white population—the land speculators might grumble—but I feel convinced that the prosperity of the colony and the happiness of the people would be promoted by such a change of system.

You may say that all this is Utopian—that it supposes a state of things which cannot exist; this, however, would be to beg the question. You may, however, very fairly ask by what means it is proposed to work out such a reorganisation of society. If you recollect, when I was with you in 1857, we were talking of the policy to be adopted towards the Maories, and I then suggested that your legislation should be based upon the positive fact that the inhabitants of the colony consisted of two distinct races, whose amalgamation, however desirable it might be, could not be expected to take place for very many years. My opinion now is much the same as it was then, and the late occurrences have only seemed to give greater distinctness and precision to that which in 1857 was more an intuitive feeling than a carefully formed opinion.

You have now, as a fact, the establishment of something analogous to a general government among the Maories—a recognition on their part of the necessity of some paramount authority. This is a step in the right direction. Do not ignore it; do not, on the ground that some evil may possibly spring from it, make the natives suspicious of your motives by opposing it, but avail yourself of the opportunity to introduce some more of the elements of good government among them. Suggest to them the necessity of defining and limiting the power of the person who has been elected as the chief or king (I should not quarrel with the name), of establishing some system of legislation, simple, of course, at first, but capable of being modified and improved; but do not attempt to introduce the complicated arrangements suitable to a civilised and educated people, recognising publicly and openly the Maories not merely as individual subjects of the Queen, but as a race, a body whose interest you are bound to respect and promote, and then give to that body the means of deciding what their interests are, and of submitting them in a proper form for your consideration. This, you may say, will be very well for the future; but how will it affect the issue of the present quarrel between the Government and the Maories? It appears to me that it will have a most material operation upon the combination of the Maories. If Potatau and his abettors are made aware that there is a prospect of obtaining by legitimate means a recognition of their position and an acknowledgment of their rights, they will hardly be induced to plunge into a contest in which they must eventually be worsted, they will withdraw from the present contest, and leave you to deal with Kingi and his immediate adherents, and these, when they find themselves unsupported by the other tribes, will speedily be brought to submission.

The first effect, of course, of the new system of policy will be the cessation of purchases of land from the Maories. They will decline to sell; and were I in your place I should be in no hurry to buy. In proportion, however, as the Maori gets more civilised will his appetite for gain overpower his nationality, and he will be found in a short time quite willing to part with his land to purchasers who will give him a better price for it than his native friends. I do not, therefore, believe the prohibition of sales to the Government would prevail for any length of time, in case the Government can be persuaded to give the full value of the land; but you will have to give up your present position of purchasing land at a cheap rate from some of your subjects, and of retailing it at a high rate to others. In fact, the Government must show itself impartial, and if circumstances compel it to limit the power of the Maori to sell to any but the Government, the latter must give him the full market value of his land—less, of course, the cost of survey, &c.

I do not think you would have much difficulty under such circumstances in arranging for the cession or purchase of a certain amount of land round New Plymouth, in order to get rid of the anomalous state of things produced by the mode in which the Government has purchased land in isolated patches, to which there is no access except through land belonging to the Maories.

I ought to apologise for giving you new “views and opinions” as to a matter of which I have but a partial knowledge; but thinking that those views and opinions

are more clear, and based upon sounder principles than those of your responsible advisers, I give them to you for what they are worth.

There is no question but that the common and ordinary mode of dealing with the differences between the white man and the Maori would be to treat the latter as a rebel—to pour in troops regardless of expense, and eventually to sweep away a race which occupies land of which the white man professes to be in want, though he has millions of acres of which he can or does make no use. This, however, is a very costly mode of dealing with such a matter, to say nothing of its immorality and injustice.

The Imperial Government will have to pay a high price for the land which, after having purchased it with its blood and treasure, it hands over to the colonies to sell for their benefit.

While, then, the ordinary course of proceeding will be found both immoral and impolitic, that which I have sketched out will be conducive to the best interests of the Government and the people, and as such I commend it to your consideration.—Believe me, &c.,

W. DENISON.

THE MASSACRE OF A MISSIONARY AND HIS WIFE AT ERROMANGA.

In reply to the letter of the Rev. W. Harbutt on this subject, which appeared in our last number, the *Daily News* publishes the following editorial remarks:—

We presume it is in the general character of a “good man,” whose testimony ought to be taken without inquiry, that Mr. Harbutt claims to speak so authoritatively about events of which he was not a witness, and as to which he does not pretend to have a particle of direct evidence. He was not at Erromanga to hear Mr. Gordon preach, and he cannot have read the reports of those who were; yet he is quite certain not only as to what that gentleman did say, but as to what he did not say. That Mr. Harbutt should have inferred from the sincere respect for Mr. Gordon's zeal and devotedness, which we take leave to say was visible in every paragraph of our article, that we had some ground for our remarks, experience teaches us we ought not to expect. But he might have given us credit for common prudence. It might be that we had information that had not reached him. It was even possible that we had high missionary authority for what we advanced—perchance even the authority of the London Missionary Society. Suppose that, in addition to all this, we had the recorded testimony of the lamented missionary himself. Well, we had all this evidence, and we take leave to set it against Mr. Harbutt's very full but wholly subjective assurance. Our authority was the October number of the *Missionary Magazine and Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society. The Editor, in accounting for the outrage, says:—“In the case of our lamented friends, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, the natives appear to have been instigated to their deed of darkness by the fanatical belief that they (the Missionaries) had been instrumental in bringing upon them the fatal sickness which has recently desolated the island.”

The inquiry naturally presented itself—Had Mr. Gordon said or done anything upon which the superstition of these people could attach itself to confirm this belief? and we found the answer in Mr. Gordon's diary. The editor of the *Missionary Magazine* presents the case upon the basis of letters received by the society's agent at Sydney, one of them written by a gentleman engaged in the sandal wood trade at Erromanga, evidently a man of religious spirit, and thoroughly identified with the mission in the island. It was from this letter that we quoted on the 2nd a passage from Mr. Gordon's diary, which Mr. Harbutt cannot have seen. We now repeat it, adding the context:—

“To add to their feelings of enmity towards Mr. Gordon there was yet another reason, and to illustrate this I copy the following entry in his diary. Speaking of this singular disease, which is strange and alarming to all, he (Mr. Gordon) writes:—“It was preceded by nearly a universal opposition to the Gospel, and much murder and idolatry. I felt sure that God would visit them in judgment, and warned them most solemnly but a few days before they were attacked. The chiefs, who maintain that to give up their idols is the cessation of their rule, can hardly now persuade their people that this is not the finger of Jehovah. I warned them to flee from the wrath to come, but they took not warning till too late.” From the disease following close on these warnings, the natives believed that the missionary had prayed to God to send it on them; and this belief readily accorded with the fixed ideas of witchcraft which obtain universally in this island.”

In our article of the 2nd we simply reproduced these facts, and expressed our regret that the rev. gentleman should have unnecessarily mingled threats of judgments with the message he went out to deliver. We apprehend there will be little diversity of opinion on this point. Mr. Harbutt, in endeavouring to overthrow a statement for which there exists the written authority of his friend, imputes to him, as it seems to us without the least warrant, a denunciation of the direct kind, equivalent to an anathema. He supposes that his friend told the natives that “their day of salvation was past,” in other words, that they are shut out from the benefits of Christianity. The London Missionary Society, we are glad to see, have not adopted this vindictive sentence, for the Magazine we have quoted contains an appeal for more missionaries to go out and convert these heathen:—“We need not fear the result; a few lives may be lost, or rather a few martyrs' crowns may be gained; ultimately it must be added to the conquests of Christ. Error and superstition can never stand before the truth as it is in Jesus. Who will come to take the place of the two who have fallen?”

The Legislature of California has offered a prize of 2,000*l.* to the first grower on Californian soil of 50,000*lbs.* weight of cotton.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—In order to prove the sincerity of his opinion as to the peaceful part which Irishmen should play in the American quarrel, Mr. Smith O'Brien says:—“I am willing to go to America, at my own expense, to act as intermedium between the contending parties, in case my services be accepted in that capacity!”

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The foundation stones of two public buildings—the new Post-office and an Industrial Museum—were laid in Edinburgh on Wednesday by the Prince Consort, who, with the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family, passed Tuesday night at Holyrood, en route from Balmoral to Windsor. The ceremony appointed to take place first was that at the site for the Post-office. The building, which will present a frontage of 136 feet to Princes-street, and 178 feet to North-bridge, will be a very fine specimen of the Italian style of architecture. The cost of the site was 40,000*l.*, and the estimated cost of the building about 50,000*l.* more. A gallery, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, had been erected near the spot, and was crowded with spectators, as also were all the adjacent windows, house-tops, clock-towers, and every available spot where a view could be obtained. Before the ceremony, a large number of gentlemen, including many members of Parliament, were presented to his Royal Highness at the Register-house. An address from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, was then presented to his Royal Highness. In his reply, the Prince Consort referred especially to the recent establishment of post-office savings banks, which he confidently hoped would be productive of much good to the working classes. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was then performed by his Royal Highness, after which the next proceeding was the presentation of an address to the Prince from the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh, close to which is the site of the proposed Industrial Museum. His Royal Highness then laid the first stone of the building, which will be constructed in the Venetian style, and will be of great beauty.

Late on Wednesday evening the Queen and Royal Family left Holyrood Palace for the railway-station, and were greeted with a novel demonstration—a torchlight welcome by the volunteers of Edinburgh and Leith, who were stationed along the Queen's drive. The *Caledonian Mercury* thus describes the novel display:—

The torches were different from those hitherto used in any similar demonstration in this country. They consisted of small swivel lamps, fastened on long poles, like those used in the firemen's processions in the United States and in British America. It is impossible to conceive the splendid effect which these torches had when lighted and held aloft by the gallant volunteers along the margin of the Queen's drive. At an early period preparations were made by a few enterprising persons for a grand bonfire on the brow of the hill in the centre of the park, adjoining the Fairy Knowe, and in a short time it was blazing away terrifically, and shooting up a cloud of flame and smoke, the reflexion of which was seen for miles around. Further to the westward, on an elevated point on the slope of the hill behind St. Anthony's Chapel, a series of half-a-dozen smaller fires were lit up at equal distances, the effect of which was exceedingly fine. These bonfires, gleaming out from the commanding eminences on which they were kindled, shed a brilliant glow upon all the slopes of the hill, and revealed to those on the level ground below the dense masses of spectators, who had posted themselves up there in order to have a good view of what was undoubtedly the finest scene that had been witnessed in Edinburgh for many a year. A little after eight o'clock, the volunteers were all marshalled in their order in the park, along with the regular troops who kept the ground. They had lighted their torches, as we have already said, at the entrance to the park, and now a portion of them marched along the drive to a short distance of its eastern extremity, bearing aloft their torches, which emitted a brilliant flame, and illuminated the drive very effectively. At length the military band at the gates of Holyrood struck up the National Anthem, and the carriage containing the Royal Family, preceded and followed by a guard of honour of the Scots Greys, passed at a leisurely pace between the ranks of the military and volunteers, along the drive—her Majesty bowing out of the window occasionally to the spectators, who rent the air with their huzzahs—and exhibiting in every lineament of her face a strong degree of gratification at this loyal demonstration.

The Royal party travelled by special night train, and reached Windsor at half-past eight on Thursday morning.

Her Majesty is expected (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) to visit the camp at Aldershot early next week, when some grand reviews and sham fights will probably give a brilliant wind-up to the past drill season.

We are glad to learn that Lord Brougham, although he has been exceedingly, has not been dangerously ill. He is now so nearly recovered that his medical advisers tell him he will be able to come to London this week.

It is stated that the honour of knighthood has been offered by her Majesty to Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, as a recognition of the lengthened and valuable services he has rendered to science, and that the distinction has been respectfully declined.

The Duke of Somerset has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire.

We (*Western Times*) regret to state that Captain Jolliffe, one of the members for Wells, is now lying dangerously ill, and with little hope of his recovery. It is thought that the wound which the gallant captain received in the Crimean war undermined his health, the effects of which he still labours under.

The Dowager Duchess of Buckingham, and the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, with their children, have (says the *Bucks Advertiser*), much to the delight of the inhabitants of the locality, taken up their residence at Stowe-house, their ancestral home, but which, from circumstances which have been often referred to, has been for some years stripped of its fittings and closed.

The venerable Marquis of Lansdowne is seriously indisposed at Bowood, in consequence of an accident. Sir George Grey has arrived at his seat, Falloden, Northumberland, after attending the Queen from Balmoral.

The Lord Chancellor will give a public breakfast to the judges of law and equity and her Majesty's counsel on Saturday next, at his residence in Belgrave-square.

Sir George Grey has appointed Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E., to succeed the late Mr. Henry Austin as superintending inspector under the Local Government Act.

Mr. COBDEN, M.P.—We regret to learn that this gentleman is still troubled with the bronchial affection from which he suffered last winter, and that he contemplates the possibility of having to spend some of the winter months in a warmer climate. He has been obliged in consequence to decline invitations to public meetings.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Mr. Fox, M.P. for Oldham, who is still, we are sorry to learn, in feeble health, writes to one of his constituents:—"There is a talk of a dissolution of Parliament in the spring, in which case I shall certainly not stand again, and my constituents may rely on my relinquishing the seat earlier whenever I find myself incapacitated for its duties, but I am unwilling to dissolve our connexion until thus made necessary."

Law, Police, and Assize.

CONVICTION OF VINCENT COLLUCCI FOR FRAUD ON MISS JOHNSTONE.—Vincent Collucci, the Italian artist, whose frauds upon a lady named Johnstone have so often been before the public, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday. The main features of the case may soon be recapitulated. The prisoner was a young Italian artist, who four years ago was living at Brompton, and had there, it seems, acquired some reputation for his skill in painting ladies' portraits. Miss Frederica Johnstone, his victim, was introduced to him by her cousin, Lady Caroline Lennox, who spoke of him in the highest terms. Miss Johnstone was fond of art, had a number of pictures at her villa near Twickenham, and invited Collucci to see them. He lost no time in improving the acquaintance. During their early intercourse he first asked to be allowed to paint her hand as a model of beauty, and then her portrait. The last request with regard to the portrait was granted, and this, of course, led Miss Johnstone to the artist's studio at Brompton. Here Collucci seems to have commenced business at once by bringing into play the machinery of extortion. He assumed an air of profound melancholy. On his visitor inquiring the cause of his grief he explained that his mother was on her death-bed, and he was unable to go to her for want of means. Miss Johnstone at once offered the money she had at command—fifty pounds. This sum, however, it appeared, was not sufficient for the purpose, as an exacting creditor was about to arrest him for a much larger amount. In the end Miss Johnstone supplied him with 250*l.*, and he started for Italy. Collucci had been extremely assiduous in his attentions, and Miss Johnstone had so far received them, that a correspondence had taken place, in which marriage was talked of. Nothing, however, had been settled, and soon after Miss Johnstone had a severe illness, during which she determined to give up all thought of an engagement. On Collucci's return from Italy she informed him of her resolution. The friendship between the parties was, however, continued, and in the course of the next two years he succeeded in extorting from the lady, in the shape of loans, advances, and the like, about two thousand pounds. This system continued till the spring of the present year, when Miss Johnstone determined to break off the intimacy altogether. On learning this, Collucci's tone and manner suddenly changed. He adopted the most violent and menacing language, and in the end demanded large sums of money, placing her in terror that he would expose the letters she had written to him, and indulging in other dastardly insinuations. At last the persecuted lady, driven to her wits' end, asked him plainly what he wanted—in other words, for how much money he would restore the letters. He named 2,000*l.*, and solemnly pledged himself to deliver them all into her hands for that sum. Miss Johnstone agreed to pay the money and be free. She met Collucci by appointment at the Pantheon Bazaar, and gave it to him in exchange for a parcel which he solemnly asserted contained all her letters. On opening it, however, the parcel was found to be filled with old newspapers, excepting a single letter placed just under a small hole purposely made in the wrapper. Miss Johnstone had a brother, to whom she at once communicated the fraud, and measures were promptly taken to bring the criminal to justice. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Lord Chief Baron, in passing sentence, said that the case appeared to him to be one of the clearest that had ever been presented to a jury. The defence that had been attempted on behalf of the prisoner was, in his opinion, a very great aggravation, in respect of the imputation that the prisoner sought to cast upon Miss Johnstone, that she had fabricated the parcel in question, and stolen the letter that that was contained in it, in order to give a colour to the deception, and had used another seal similar to the one that was in the possession of the prisoner, with the same object of doing him an injury. Such a defence must be looked upon with indignation by all honest men. After some further remarks of a very strong character,

his Lordship passed sentence of three years' penal servitude.

THE RUGBY ROMANCE.—Richard Guinness Hill, who is charged with falsifying the register of his child's birth, was liberated from custody on Saturday. He obtained sureties in the person of his brother and of a respectable London solicitor.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—An application was made on behalf of Major Yelverton in Judges' Chambers on Friday. The Major applied, under a recent statute, for an order to compel several persons to attend on Tuesday next at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of giving evidence before a commissioner from the Court of Session in Scotland. Mr. Baron Martin granted the order.

THE OUTRAGE ON A LADY IN DUBLIN.—The trial of Curran, the cab-driver, charged with attempting a criminal assault on Miss Jolly, at Clesson's Bridge, on the 27th September last, commenced on Friday, at Dublin. The court was greatly crowded. Mr. Jolly, brother of the lady, was first examined, but his evidence was substantially the same as his statement in the police-court. Agnes Wyles was next examined, and identified the prisoner as the person engaged to convey Miss Jolly home. This witness was cross-examined at great length. The evidence for the prosecution was not concluded till Saturday afternoon. The prosecutrix swore positively to the identity of the accused. Mr. Sidney opened the defence on Saturday, and concluded on Monday. He then proceeded to examine witnesses for the defence. Captain Priest, of the Chester and Holyhead Company, deposed that the girl Agnes Wyles sailed on board the Admiral Moorsom to Holyhead on the 27th of September, the night previous to the outrage, and returned to Dublin the following Saturday. His evidence was also corroborated by the mate, stewardess, and boatman, all of whom positively identified Wyles as having travelled to and from Holyhead on that occasion. From these facts was clearly shown for the defence the impossibility of this girl being in Sackville-street on the night in question, and that her testimony from beginning to end was a tissue of falsehoods. Serjeant Sullivan intimated that it was not the intention of the Crown to rely on her evidence in sustaining the prosecution, and wished the jury to disregard her testimony altogether. Several other witnesses were examined as to the hour the prisoner returned to his house on the night of the 27th ult., with a view to contradict the statement of his late employer. The case not having concluded at five o'clock the court adjourned. The Crown will indict Agnes Wyles for perjury at the next Commission; several witnesses examined were bound over to prosecute.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIALS AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Rayner, the signalman on the Hampstead Junction Railway, surrendered on the Coroner's inquisition; but two grand juries having thrown out the bill against him, no evidence was offered, and he was discharged.—Bullen, the letter-carrier, whose unprecedented robbery of letters must be fresh in the public recollection, pleaded guilty; sentence, six years' penal servitude.—The trial of the Rev. Mr. Holloway was postponed, on the prisoner's application, till the next sessions.—Baldry, the captain of a vessel called the Shantung, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of having murdered one of his seamen, was tried for manslaughter, the grand jury having thrown out the bill imputing the more serious offence. The immediate cause of the deceased's death was an attack of dysentery. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge, who said that the prisoner's offence partook of the character of an aggravated assault, sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.—George Clift and Frederick Clayton Clift, two brothers, described as quill merchants, who were charged with committing arson, upon their own premises, at Peckham, for the purpose of defrauding the Globe Insurance Company, were tried and found guilty. The Judge, after dwelling upon the enormity of their offence, sentenced them to ten years' penal servitude. The business of the Session was brought to a close on Thursday evening.

Miscellaneous News.

REPRESENTATION OF CARLISLE.—Edmund Potter, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, is a candidate for the vacant seat of Carlisle.

REPRESENTATION OF TOTNES.—Mr. C. Rennie, son of Sir John Rennie, the eminent engineer, has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of Totnes whenever an election occurs. Mr. Rennie is a Conservative.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"It is positively stated that Mr. T. B. Horsfall intends to retire from the representation of Liverpool at the dissolution of Parliament, and to become a candidate for one of the divisions of Warwickshire; whilst Mr. J. A. Tobin and Mr. S. R. Graves are to be brought forward as the Tory candidates for the representation of the good old town."

FAMINE APPROACHING IN IRELAND.—The *Irish Times* reiterates its warning of an approaching famine in the West, and recommends Government to alleviate its horrors by employing the people at drainage and other public works. [Is there not some exaggeration in these alarms?]

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.—The screw steamship Bermuda, from Hartlepool, which recently ran the blockade at Charleston, is now due at this port with a return cargo of cotton. We are expecting to hear of the arrival out at Southern ports of three other

steamers, which sailed from British ports.—*Liverpool Albion*.

SPREAD OF BOOK-HAWKING.—The Church of England Book-hawking Union has now sixty-two Societies in its connexion, who employ eighty hawkers in various districts of England and Wales. Many of the hawkers sell two or three pounds' worth of books weekly, while some rise to an average of 8*l.* or 9*l.*

TRIAL OF RIFLED ARTILLERY.—The competitive trials at Shoeburyness of the rifled 32-pounder service guns have been brought to a close by the Ordnance Select Committee, without any very satisfactory results. The trials have been conducted under the superintendence of the Select Committee, whose report will be looked for with much anxiety, as the Whitworth and Armstrong heavy guns, as well as the service guns tested at Shoeburyness, have failed to answer the expectations of the inventors, and none of them appear to be calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN.—The sale by auction of this interesting spot at Stratford-upon-Avon, which was to have taken place yesterday, was rendered unnecessary. Through the exertions of Mr. Halliwell, the sum demanded for the ground was raised by public subscription; and the garden will be presented to the corporation, in trust, to maintain it in its present state. The following are the names of the honoured few who have, at present, supported the endeavours to save Shakespeare's garden:—Mr. Henry Huth, 100*l.*; Mr. G. L. Prendergast, 100*l.*; Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., 100*l.*; Mr. William Tite, M.P., 100*l.*; Mr. James Parker, 100*l.*; Mr. Benjamin Webster, 100*l.*; Mr. F. W. Cosens, 100*l.*

PRACTICAL VALUE OF INDIAN COTTON.—"A Manufacturer" writes to the *Times*:—"On Tuesday last a yarn agent asked my opinion of some 32's twist cops which he had on sale, at the same time desiring me to give the yarn a careful examination. I did so, and found it to be good, strong, and clean, fully equal to the average on the market, and suitable for any kind of shirtings or other cloths, of which 32's mule twist is the basis. The agent then informed me that it was spun entirely from Surat cotton, bought the previous week at the rate of 7*d.* per lb., while middling Orleans used for the same counts was selling at 11*d.* The yarn was sold on Tuesday for 13*d.* per lb. The spinner is evidently a clever man, and knows his business. While many are complaining about the high price of American cotton, he, and others with him, are carefully adjusting their machinery, and making good yarn from the long-despised Surats."

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the governors and subscribers to this institution took place on Friday, at the London Tavern, for the election of thirty children out of a list of ninety-five candidates, orphan children. There being no other business than the election, the treasurer having taken the chair, scrutineers were appointed, and the election was proceeded with, commencing at twelve and closing at three o'clock. The poll having closed, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman and scrutineers. The names of the successful candidates will be advertised in the usual way.

A WOMAN SMOTHERED IN SOOT.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, a woman named Anne King, aged twenty-five, was found smothered in a cellar of soot, at the house, No. 10, Parker-street, Drury-lane, which is in the occupation of a sweep. It appears that on the previous day the deceased had visited another woman, and the two drank somewhat freely. The deceased on leaving promised to return to tea, and it is supposed on coming back she mistook the house, and walking into No. 10, pitched headlong into the cellar of soot. She had been dead some time when found.

THE LANCASHIRE REFORMERS' UNION.—A meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union was held in Newall's-buildings, Manchester, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of considering a letter which had been received from the Parliamentary Reform Committee of Leeds, requesting the Union to send delegates to a Reform conference, appointed to be held on the 18th and 19th of November. Mr. George Wilson, the chairman of the meeting, explained to some extent the position of the Reform movement, and, after a discussion, it was agreed that delegates should be sent to Leeds at the time appointed. Mr. George Wilson also agreed to take the chair, according to the request of the Leeds Association. The meeting was only a preliminary one, and the delegates will be appointed at a subsequent meeting. It was stated there was a strong probability of Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and Lord Lonsborough attending the delegate meeting.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM SHARMAN-CRAWFORD.—At ten o'clock on Monday morning week the mortal remains of the late William Sharmar-Crawford were interred in the family vault at Kilmor Churchyard, near Crossgar, county of Down. The funeral was intended by the relatives of the deceased to have been private, and no public announcement was made of the hour and locality where it would take place. Nevertheless, a very great assembly from Belfast and various parts of the counties of Down and Antrim accompanied the hearse from Rademon House to the churchyard. A very grateful and graceful testimony of the high regard and affectionate esteem in which Mr. Crawford was held by his constituency in Rochdale was given by the presence of Mr. Alderman Livesey and Mr. Alderman Healey, of Rochdale, who came over to Ireland specially to pay a last tribute of respect from themselves and their community to their former Parliamentary representative. The hour and place of interment were not communicated to the

tenantry generally, but a great number of farmers from the Rademon, Crawfordsburn, and neighbouring estates were present. The Rev. C. J. McAlester, of Holywood, read the burial service with great solemnity.—*Northern Whig*.

EDINBURGH CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING COMPANY.—On Wednesday afternoon the foundation stone of the first of a series of buildings to be erected by the Edinburgh Co-operative Building Company was laid by the Rev. Dr. Begg, in presence of a large assemblage of spectators. The ceremony took place in a park behind Saxe-Coburg-place, on which it is intended ultimately to erect five blocks of buildings for the working-classes, of eight houses each, two storeys high, each house to contain three distinct apartments with requisite conveniences, and a small piece of garden ground attached. At present, however, the company are to restrict the operations to one of these blocks, the foundation stone of which was laid on Wednesday. A bottle containing copies of the Edinburgh newspapers, the laws of the society and contract of co-partnership, a list of shareholders, a statement as to the origin of the society, and a few current coins, was placed in a cavity prepared for it, and the stone having been put in its proper position, the Rev. Dr. Begg offered prayer, asking a blessing on the undertaking.

ARGYLL HOUSE, LONDON.—A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The dining room wing of the residence of the Earl of Aberdeen, and which overlooks the garden at the rear of the premises, is at the present time undergoing a rather strange metamorphosis, the noble earl having given orders for its conversion into an industrial school for about sixty boys. There will be a class room, in which the boys will be instructed by Mr. Bean; a dining or mess room; work rooms, in which useful trades, such as shoe-making, tailoring, &c., will be taught; and a lecture room, in which lectures will be given to the poor of the neighbourhood. The coach house, in Marlborough-mews, is to be changed into baths and lavatories, and there will be also accommodation for some of the boys to sleep on the premises, the others leaving in the evening and returning in the morning. The whole affair will be carried out on a similar principle to the schools of Dr. Guthrie, in Edinburgh. The boys are also to be clothed and fed by the noble earl; the most destitute in the neighbourhood will be admitted, the only qualification being that of poverty; and there will be no distinction as to country, &c.—*Morning Star*.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—The masons are now the only branch of the building operatives standing out against the hour system, and about 240 men are on the strike books of the society. Last week the whole of the men remaining on the strike books of the bricklayers' society were cleared off, having obtained employment, either under the compromise, or on the old terms of the trade, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per day of ten hours, and the committee have ceased for the present any further active opposition to the system, and withdraw their pickets from all the yards and jobs where they have been kept on for the last seven months, and are now devoting themselves to the perfecting the new organisation and amalgamation of their trade throughout the country, with the object of uniting in combined action with the other branches of the building trade, in opposition to the system, at the commencement of the building season in the spring. In the meantime, in common with the carpenters, painters, and plasterers, who are working on the hour system under protest, they have decided on throwing their pecuniary support into the masons' society.

OPENING OF A DRINKING-FOUNTAIN BY EARL RUSSELL.—Lord Russell opened a drinking fountain on Tower-hill on Monday. His lordship made an interesting speech, in which he dwelt upon the benefits which these fountains conferred upon the poor, both by reason of the purity of the water, and the extent to which it is used for cooking purposes. Eighty-five fountains had been constructed in London, but the number he thought trifling compared with the wants of two or three millions of people. He, therefore, appealed to the public to replenish the funds of the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains Association, an appeal which we trust will be warmly responded to. His lordship then formally presented the fountain to the District Board of Works; after which addresses were delivered by Mr. Gurney, Dr. Lankester, and other friends of the movement. Dr. Lankester, as medical officer of health to the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains Association, wished to say that the water for these fountains was purified. That which the poor had in their tanks and got from pumps was bad, and contained many impurities detrimental to health. He hoped the public would do all that they could to assist in the erection of these fountains. The association was doing all it could in the matter, but it was sadly in want of funds. They wanted to erect 200 fountains in London, but the public had not in this instance shown their usual liberality in supporting a deserving object.

Literature.

History of the Ojebway Indians; with especial reference to their Conversion to Christianity. By Rev. PETER JONES (Kahkewaquonaby). London: A. W. Bennett.

A friend who, when travelling in Canada, recently visited an Indian village, reported it to be the greatest disappointment of his journey, as in no respect answering to the brilliant dreams of Indian life with which novelists and poets

have filled the English mind. The romance seems to have passed away from the Canadian Indian; and even his nationality to be no longer apparent in his circumstances and modes of life. There are but few Pagan Indians now, it seems; though in remote districts there are still to be found tribes living in wigwams, engaged in hunting, and filling up the needs unsupplied by the chase by making baskets, brooms, ladles, and scoop shovels, to exchange with the white people for provisions. The Christian Indians, however, live in settlements and cultivate the land; wear something like European clothing, are middling clean and industrious, and have places of worship and schools. It is since 1823 that this change has chiefly come over them; in many things a change for the better, though involving a loss to romantic sentiment.

Mr. Jones, the author of this work (left unfinished at his decease), was an Indian only on his mother's side. His father was a Welshman. Marriages of Indian women to white men are said to be not now common; indeed, Mr. Jones a few years ago knew of only two or three instances in a large number of settlements. The Indian name given to him when he was a few days old was *Kahkewaquonaby*—a name that has become familiar in England, in which he is extensively known as a Wesleyan missionary to the Ojebways. The name signifies *Sacred Feathers*; and its bestowment was accompanied by the gift of a bunch of eagle's feathers, to represent the thunder-god, supposed to have the form of an eagle, to whom he was in some sort dedicated. He was apparently brought up amongst his mother's people; and lived a wandering life with them, and for a time with the Mohawks, till he was sixteen years of age. At that period of life he attended a camp meeting; and the series of results following its influences includes noble missionary work, a venerated name, and the production of this interesting and authoritative book on the Ojebway nation. We do not gather even these meagre particulars from the brief memoir prefixed to this volume; from which indeed we learn of his parentage only that his father was from Wales: but the author's own narrative, and his replies to the questions of a commission on the condition of the Indians a few years ago, supply us with the facts, which, though insufficient for our curiosity and for our moral interest in the man and his work, we have slightly indicated.

The origin of the Ojebways as understood by themselves supplies the author with an opportunity of introducing a tradition concerning *Nanahbozhoo*, a great man, endued with the spirit of the gods, by whom the world and the Indians were made.

"Before the general deluge, there lived two enormous creatures, each possessed of vast power. One was an animal, with a great horn on his head; the other was a huge toad. The latter had the whole management of the waters, keeping them secure in its own body, and emitting only a certain quantity for the watering of the earth. Between these two creatures there arose a quarrel, which terminated in a fight. The toad in vain tried to swallow its antagonist, but the latter rushed upon it, and with his horn pierced a hole in its side, out of which the water gushed in floods, and soon overflowed the face of the earth. At this time Nanahbozhoo was living on the earth, and observing the water rising higher and higher, he fled to the loftiest mountain for refuge. Perceiving that even this retreat would soon be inundated, he selected a large cedar tree which he purposed to ascend should the waters come up to him. Before they reached him he caught a number of animals and fowls, and put them into his bosom. At length the water covered the mountain. Nanahbozhoo then ascended the cedar tree, and as he went up, he plucked its branches and stuck them in the belt which girdled his waist. When he reached the top of the tree he sang, and beat the tune with his arrow upon his bow, and as he sang the tree grew and kept pace with the water for a long time. At length he abandoned the idea of remaining any longer on the tree, and took the branches he had plucked, and with them constructed a raft, on which he placed himself with the animals and fowls. On this raft he floated about for a long time, till all the mountains were covered, and all the beasts of the earth and fowls of the air, except those he had with him, perished.

"At length Nanahbozhoo thought of forming a new world, but how to accomplish it without any materials he knew not, till the idea occurred to him that if he could only obtain a little of the earth which was then under the water he might succeed in making a new world out of the old one. He accordingly employed the different animals he had with him that were accustomed to diving.—First he sent the loon down into the water in order to bring up some of the old earth; but it was not able to reach the bottom, and after remaining in the water some time, came up dead. Nanahbozhoo then took it, blew upon it, and it came to life again. He next sent the otter, which also failing to reach the bottom came up dead, and was restored to life in the same manner as the loon. He then tried the skill of the beaver, but without success. Having failed with all these diving animals, he last of all took the musk rat; on account of the distance it had to go to reach the bottom, it was gone a long time, and came up dead. On taking it up, Nanahbozhoo found, to his great joy, that it had reached the earth, and had retained some of the soil in each of its paws and mouth. He then blew upon it, and brought it to life again, at the same time pronouncing many blessing on it, saying, that as long as the world he was about to make should endure, the musk-rat should never become extinct. This prediction of Nanahbozhoo is still spoken of by the Indians when

referring to the rapid increase of the musk-rat. Nanahbozhoo then took the earth which he found in the musk-rat's paws and mouth, and having rubbed it with his hands to fine dust, he placed it on the waters, and blew upon it; then it began to grow larger and larger, until it was beyond the reach of his eye. In order to ascertain the size of the world, and the progress of its growth and expansion, he sent a wolf to run to the end of it, measuring its extent by the time consumed in the journey. The first journey he performed in one day, the second took him five days, the third ten, the fourth a month, then a year, five years, and so on, until the world was so large that Nanahbozhoo sent a young wolf that could just run, which died of old age before he could accomplish his journey. Nanahbozhoo then said the world was large enough, and commanded it to cease from growing. After this Nanahbozhoo took a journey to view the new world he had made, and as he travelled he created various tribes of Indians, and placed them in different parts of the earth; he then gave them various religions, customs, and manners.

"This Nanahbozhoo now sits at the North Pole, overlooking all the transactions and affairs of the people he has placed on the earth. The Northern tribes say that Nanahbozhoo always sleeps during the winter; but, previous to his falling asleep, fills his great pipe, and smokes for several days, and that it is the smoke arising from the mouth and pipe of Nanahbozhoo which produces what is called 'Indian summer.'"

The topics embraced by this book are not strictly historical; nor are they presented without admixture of much of the thought and pious feeling of the missionary. They include Indian localities, the general character and modes of life of the people, their religion, their councils, their names and language—on which much attention is bestowed, that will be approved by those interested in philological studies—their amusements, their traditions, their wars; and finally, their relations to the whites, to civilisation and to Christianity. On all these matters the author was qualified to write from perfect knowledge; and his book is a storehouse of facts for all who would know the simple truth about the North American Indians. On their relations to the British Government, we shall extract a passage that no doubt represents the feeling known by Mr. Jones to prevail generally amongst his nation.

"When the French first came to Canada, the Indians entered into an alliance with them; but no sooner was Canada conquered by the English, than all the Indians threw off their allegiance to the French, and gladly entered into a treaty with the British Government. This treaty, down to the present day, has not been violated. The old chiefs often mention these treaties in their councils, using at the same time a striking metaphor, in which is apparent their superior attachment to the English. They say that when the French came, they bound their hands together with an iron chain; but that when the English came, they broke asunder that chain, which had already become rusty, and then their great Father, the King of England, bound their hands together with a silver chain, which he promised should never rust and never be broken.

"The treaty then made with the Indians placed them as allies with the British nation, and not subjects; and they were so considered until the influx of emigration completely outnumbered the aborigines. From that time the Colonial Government assumed a parental authority over them, treating them in every respect as children. No one will deny that the Indians have been more kindly treated by the British Government than by the American. The former have always protected them from the impositions of wicked white men; but the latter, in too many instances, have driven and chased the poor red man further and further to the west; and if they had not of late years shown more compassion towards him, he must soon have been driven into the Pacific Ocean.

"It was kind in the Government to act as guardians of the poor, defenceless Indians, and to protect them from the frauds of unprincipled white men; but, at the same time, I think that some acts of the Colonial Government cannot be considered as doing full justice to the natives. I now refer to the manner in which some of the tribes have been compelled to surrender their territories.

"Indians at the present time enjoy no political rights or advantages. They cannot vote at elections for members of Parliament, nor sit as jurors, however qualified they may be, simply because they have no title-deeds for their lands. I feel confident that these things act as a powerful check to their advancement in the arts of civilised life. I have often heard them say that it is not much use for the Indians to aim at the exalted privileges of their white neighbours, as they will never be permitted to enjoy them. I know of no legal impediment to their possessing such rights; the difficulty lies in the tenure by which they hold their lands. It is my firm conviction that many of the Indians are sufficiently instructed in the knowledge of civil affairs to be able to use the rights of British subjects as judiciously as many of their white neighbours. The names of numbers might be inserted were it of any avail. May the time soon come when my countrymen will be able to walk side by side with their white neighbours, and partake in all the blessings and privileges enjoyed by the white subjects of her most gracious Majesty the Queen!"

Some of our readers may wish to see how Mr. Jones writes of the matters that make up the greater part of his work: and one of the most readily quotable passages describes the Indian mode of keeping time; but it will be seen from its concluding sentences that it must refer to a period at which the Ojebways had received none of those elements of civilisation, the possession of which now justifies his claim for their admission to the rights of citizens by the side of their white brethren; or, if of any present truth, it must be with respect to those in the far west not

yet brought within the influence of education and religion.

"Indians divide the year into four quarters, which they designate *seegwun* (spring), or the sap season; *neebin* (summer), or the abundant season; *tuhgrehgin* (autumn), the fading season; and *peboon* (winter), which signifies cold freezing weather.

"They also reckon by moons, the names of which are as follows:—

"January moon—*Keche Munedoo keezis* (the great Spirit moon).

"February—*Nuhmabene keezis* (the mullet fish moon).

"March—*Neke keezis* (the wild goose moon).

"April—*Omuhkukkee keezis* (the frog moon).

"May—*Wahbegwunee keezis* (blooming moon).

"June—*Odamin keezis* (strawberry moon).

"July—*Mesquemene keezis* (red raspberry moon).

"August—*Meen keezis* (huckleberry moon).

"September—*Ahtabuhgah keezis* (fading leaf moon).

"October—*Penahqueewene keezis* (falling leaf moon).

"November—*Kuhshkudene keezis* (freezing moon).

"December—*Munedoo keezis* (Spirit moon).

"They have no division of time into weeks or days of the month, nor have they any knowledge of the number of days in a year. They divide the day into morning, noon, and afternoon. Morning commences at sun-rising, and ends at noon; when afternoon begins, and ends at sun-setting. They divide the night into evening, midnight (which they know from the position of certain stars), and dawn of day. Having no timepieces, they are quite ignorant of hours, minutes, and seconds. They reckon their ages by the number of winters they have passed since certain remarkable events happened; and the time of the year by some particular circumstance, such as planting-time, hoeing, or gathering Indian corn, the time when the different fruits of the country are ripe, the croaking of the frogs in spring, the falling of the leaf, and the snow or cold of winter. Mothers often number the days of their children's ages by cutting a small notch each day on some part of the infant's cradle, but they seldom keep up this register beyond two or three months, and from that time reckon by moons and winters. It is a notorious fact that very few Indians know their exact age, and when asked, 'How old are you?' will reply, 'I do not know; I cannot remember when I was born.' I once asked an Indian of about fifty how old he was. He replied, 'I do not know.' 'Are you fifty?' 'A great way beyond that; I think I am more than one hundred.' I heard of a young man about twenty who positively declared he was one hundred years old. This ignorance is not at all surprising when we consider they have no correct standard for computing time. When our Indians were first converted to Christianity we were obliged to make a sort of hieroglyphic almanac for them, so that they might know when the Sabbath returned. We did this by making six marks alike, to represent working or hunting days, and the seventh different, thus: 0 0 0 0 0 0 + These they took with them, and, as each successive week-day returned, they pierced a hole, until it reached the Sabbath mark. In this way the Christian Indians, far in the wilderness, kept holy day, and worshipped the Christian's God.

"As to the value of time, it never enters their thoughts that it is a gift which every human being ought to make a good use of, and endeavour to improve, both for his own benefit and that of others. The poor Indian lives as if he were to remain on this earth for ever,—as though each day would necessarily supply all his wants. It may truly be said of the Indians that they are 'careful for nothing.' Indians can count to any number, but have no idea of arithmetic, figures as well as letters being quite unknown to them."

The quotations we have given will certainly commend this graphically-written book to the Christian philanthropist; and may show it to be not altogether unworthy of the attention of those interested in ethnological researches. The volume has numerous illustrations of localities, antiquities, dress, &c.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(From the Daily News.)

The publishing season opens with a fair announcement of new works in several departments of literature. Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce "The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier," by Major-General E. Napier; "The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.," by Walter Thornbury; "The Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.," "French Women of Letters," by Miss Kavanagh; "The Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne," illustrated from the Papers at Kimbolton, edited by the Duke of Manchester; "Twenty-five Years' Musical Recollection," by Henry F. Chorley; and also new novels by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the author of "Margaret Maitland," the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Grey, and the Rev. J. M. Bellet. Messrs. Saunders, Otley and Co. are bringing out a poem by Thomas Hood, called "The Daughters of King David," a work by P. J. Bailey on "The International Policy of the Great Powers;" "The Life of Wallace," by the Rev. J. S. Watson, and several new novels. Dr. Doran, whose "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, and Syria," are well known to the public, has been for some time collecting information in Turkey concerning the state of the Ottoman empire, the results of which Mr. Newby announces in the shape of a new work to be entitled "The Turkish Empire in its Relations with Christianity and Civilisation." The same publisher promises also a new novel to be called "The Anchorite of Montserrat," by the daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood. A work of considerable importance to all who are interested in mining operations is about to appear under the auspices of Mr. Edward Stanford, of Charing-cross. It is an exposition of "The Laws which Regulate the Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins." It will be illustrated by an examination of the geological structure of the mining districts of Alston Moor, personally conducted by the author, Mr. William Wallace, and will be furnished with many illustrations in chromo-litho-

graphy. Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, are preparing a new and revised edition of Christopher Anderson's "Annals of the English Bible," which will differ from the editions issued by the author himself, chiefly in the omission of those sketches of the civil history of the period, which greatly enhanced the size and price of the work without adding anything to its special interest. Messrs. Allen and Co. have responded to the demand of the public for a third edition of "Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor," and of "Miss Knight's Autobiography." Amongst the foremost announcements of illustrated and juvenile books is that of Messrs. Low and Co. It includes an illustrated edition of the Book of Psalms; a selection of the songs and ballads of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a volume of John Gilbert's water-colour illustrations of Shakespeare's sonnets, printed in fac-simile, and supplemented by a number of woodcuts; a new edition of the "Favourite Poems of England during the last Hundred Years"; and a large number of children's books, with very enticing titles and the promise of splendid illustrations. Messrs. Bell and Daldy have also been catering for the amusement and instruction of the little ones during the approaching holidays; among their announcements are, "Little Mary's Treasury of Elementary Knowledge," with more than four hundred pictures; "Christmas with the Poets," illustrated by Birket Foster; "Nursery Carols," profusely illustrated; and "The Children's Picture Book of Useful Knowledge." For older people there are "Domestic Life in Palestine, in Harems, Tents, and Christian Homes," by M. E. Rogers; a tale by Anne Bowman, to be called, "Among the Tartar Tents," and a number of new works in theology, and new editions of standard divines. Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday announce a new edition of Miss Charlesworth's "Ministering Children." This is the sixtieth thousand of this remarkable work issued within a very short period of its first appearance, a proof of the almost unprecedented popularity of the book. The publishers intend to meet the demand in a really liberal spirit. The new edition will appear in handsome gilt binding, and will be adorned with beautiful engravings, without any increase of price. A cheaper edition, intended for circulation among the children of the less affluent classes, is already published.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press a fifth edition of the late Mrs. Browning's Poems, with corrections and additions. The same firm are also preparing all the last and unpublished poems of Mrs. Browning for publication.

We learn from an advertisement in the native Arabic paper of Beyrouth that a certain "moallim" (professor) has just made the translation "of the wonderful English tale of Robinson Crusoe" (Robinson Crusoe) into the Arabic language, and that the first part is now ready.

A "Life of Joseph Alleine, and his Nonconformist Companions," by the Rev. Charles Stanford (co-pastor of Dr. Steane, at Camberwell), is announced.

The first and second volumes of Smiles's "Lives of the Engineers" are promised for November. The *Critic* says that 35,000 of "Self Help" have been sold.

The *Opinione Nazionale* states that a satirical history of the popes has just been translated and published at Dent's, entitled "Pasquin et Marforio." It gives this passage from one of the dialogues:—"The canons of popes were formerly in Latin, but they are now in bronze."

Mr. Murray announces an abridged and cheaper edition of Dr. Livingstone's "Travels in South Africa."

The *Ecclesiastic* states that the authoress of the "Heir of Redclyffe" devoted a large portion of the profits of that book towards the fittings of the Southern Cross, which has been the missionary schooner in the Melanesian Islands, and 2,000l. profits from the "Daisy Chain," towards the erection of a missionary college at Auckland.

Poetry.

WHITTIER TO FREMONT.

The following tribute to General Fremont, from the pen of John G. Whittier, appears in the Boston *Transcript*:—

TO JOHN C. FREMONT.

Thy error, Fremont, was to act
A plain man's part, without the statesman's tact,
And, taking counsel but of common sense,
To strike at cause, as well as consequence,
So take thou courage! God has spoken through thee,
Irrevocably, the mighty words, Be Free!
The land shakes with them, and the slave's dull ear
Turns from the rice-field stealthily to hear.
Who would recall them now must first arrest
The winds that blow down from the free North-west,
Ruffling the Gulf; or, like a scroll, roll back
The Mississippi to his upper springs.
Such words fulfil their prophecy, and lack
But the full time to harden into things.

J. G. W.

Gleanings.

There is to be a Lord Mayor's show this year, and "on the most liberal scale."

Rivers, whose depositions were taken against the Baron de Vidil, died at Twickenham on Tuesday.

Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand?—Because it is matured by *falling dew*.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, it is the last in help.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.—The Educational Minute.—*Punch*.

Recruiting is going on actively in Yorkshire and

the North, owing to the scarcity of cotton, and the stoppage of trades connected with it.

A farmer in the parish of Ballagh, Isle of Man, last week received intelligence of the death of his two sons at the battle of Lexington.

The London, Chatham, and Dover line is to be opened to the harbour at Dover on the 1st November.

The Government has suspended the issue of 100-pound Armstrong guns until these expensive weapons have undergone another trial to test their efficiency.

A woman, endeavouring to get into the Adelphi Theatre on Monday night, to hear the "Colleen Bawn," was knocked down, and trampled to death by the crowd.

The late Lady Murray has bequeathed to the Royal Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, twenty fine pictures from her ladyship's collection.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, who has arrived at Holywood, on a visit to his relatives there, enjoys excellent general health, and his fine intellect retains all its original brightness.

Mr. Ross, the ex-champion rifleman, denounces the Enfield rifle as the worst of modern rifles. It has every fault—a high trajectory, rendering it a matter of great chance hitting a distant object when the ground is not accurately measured.

By statute of the first year of James I. (1603), it was enjoined upon all innkeepers, under pain of fine, and imprisonment in default, to sell one quart of the best beer for one penny, and two quarts of small for the same.

Mr. E. M. Ward's picture, in fresco, to be placed in the Commons corridor of the Houses of Parliament, representing the flight of Charles II. with Jane Lane after the battle of Worcester, will shortly be placed in its proper situation.

"Ripe strawberries" are among the novelties of the season. A Croydon correspondent sends some fruit "for inspection" to the *Times*, from which it appears that the crop is in several stages from flower to perfect fruit, some being as large as an English walnut.

It is stated that it is the intention of a body of noblemen and gentlemen, amateurs and professors, to present, during the Exhibition season of 1862, a testimonial to Mr. Costa, for his long exertions in the advancement of art, during a period of thirty years, in this country.

A sailor about being married, could not find change enough for the parson's fees. The reverend gentleman, unwilling to tie the couple without the accustomed fee, demurred. Jack, placing his hand in his pocket, drew out a few shillings, saying, "Never mind, brother; marry us as far as it will go."

A boy was once asked by his teacher what economy meant. He promptly answered: "Paring potatoes thin." The answer was received with a smile, but the definition was right as far as it went. The lad had got a just idea of the matter; his rule only wanted carrying out, and applying to things generally, to be perfect.

WARMING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—A correspondent, under the signature of "A Frequent Traveller," suggests that, now that the winter and cold nights are setting in, railway companies should avail themselves of the system of warming their carriages, introduced in France last winter, from the exhaust-steam of the engine.—*Builder*.

The *Charivari* publishes an engraving which represents Austria and Venetia quarrelling arms-a-kimbo, while Europe, with helmet on head, armed to the teeth, and holding a huge rifled cannon under the right arm, shows every mark of impatience, and exclaims, "Sapristi! try and come to some understanding. I am quite tired of remaining armed in this way on account of you both. I want to lay aside my rifled cannon, and all this warlike preparation which is grinding me to dust!"

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At a time when speculation is rife in reference to the choice of a wife by the Prince of Wales, it may be mentioned, as a curious circumstance, that he is limited to six ladies, unless he should decide upon selecting one much older than himself:—1. Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, born February 1, 1842; 2. Princess Annie of Hesse-Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25, 1843; 3. Princess Augusta, of Holstein-Glücksburg, born February 27, 1844—and whom one of our Ministerial metropolitan journals announced his Royal Highness had recently met abroad; 4. Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, of Denmark, born December 1, 1844; 5. Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845; 6. Princess Catherine, of Holdensburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas of Russia, born September 21, 1846.

LORD PALMERSTON has neither hatred nor ill-will towards France. He is an Englishman who serves England, and his sentiments vary with his conduct, according to what, in his eyes, the interest of his country requires. It may be said, and I incline to think, that he gives himself up too exclusively to this patriotic egotism, and that, in his zeal for the success and political honour of England, he estimates too lightly the moral sentiments and necessities of natural justice which modern civilisation has developed in men's minds on the subject of international relations. Patriotic egotism is legitimate, provided it does not too much resemble the rude indifference of the barbarous ages. But to this disposition Lord Palmerston adds another, which in the exercise of affairs embraces serious inconveniences. The special question of the moment with which he is occupied engages him to this extreme point, that it

sets aside every other consideration and idea. Although of a singularly active spirit, fertile, sagacious, and vigorous, he has not that permanent grandeur of imagination and thought which never loses sight of things in their entire scope, and which assigns to every interest and to every separate affair the exact place and degree of importance which belongs to it in the general system of the interests and affairs of the country. He incessantly forgets the extended policy in which he is engaged, and which, in his mind, becomes concentrated in each distinct question as it successively presents itself, and is treated by him with energetic ability, but without foresight.—*Memoirs to Illustrate the History of my Time.* By M. Guizot.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON CRINOLINE.—It is, I think, alarming, peculiarly at this time, when the female ink-bottles are perpetually impressing upon us "woman's particular worth and general missionariness," to see that the dress of women is daily more and more unfitting them for any "mission" or usefulness at all. It is equally unfitted for all poetic and all domestic purposes. A man is now a more handy and a far less objectionable being in a sick-room than a woman. Compelled by her dress, every woman now either shuffles or waddles; only a man can cross the floor of a sick-room without shaking it. What is become of woman's light step—the firm, light, quick step we have been asking for? A nurse who rustles (I am speaking of nurses professional and unprofessional) is the horror of a patient, though perhaps he does not know why. The fidget of silk and crinoline, the rattling of keys, the creaking of stays and of shoes, will do a patient more harm than all the medicines in the world will do him good. The noiseless step of woman, the noiseless drapery of woman, are mere figures of speech in this day. Her skirts (and well if they do not throw down some piece of furniture) will at least brush against every article in the room as she moves. Fortunately it is if her skirts do not catch fire, and if the nurse do not give herself up a sacrifice, together with her patient, to be burnt in her own petticoats. I wish the Registrar-General would tell us the exact number of deaths by burning occasioned by this absurd and hideous custom. I wish, too, that people who wear crinoline could see the indecency of their own dress as other people see it. A respectable elderly woman, stooping forward, invested in crinoline, exposes quite as much of her own person to the patient lying in the room as any opera-dancer does on the stage. But no one will ever tell her this unpleasant truth.—*Notes on Nursing.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

COLEBROOKE.—October 12, at Ottershaw-park, Chertsey, Lady Colebrooke, of a son.
PRESTON.—October 18, at Kirkdale, Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. William C. Preston, of a daughter.
WHITTINGHAM.—October 25, at Walthamstow, the wife of Mr. W. B. Whittingham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY—THISTLE.—October 15, at the Independent Chapel, Whitby, Mr. Robert Gray, of the County Court-office, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. H. Thistle, yeoman, of Aislaby, near Whitby.
EDMISTON—LAY.—October 17, at Camberwell, by the Rev. George Rogers, Mr. G. D. Edmiston, of Glengall-terrace, Old Kent-road, to Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of James Lay, Esq., of Addington-square, Camberwell, and 44, Poultry, London, solicitor.
BROOKSHAW—GILLIBRAND.—October 19, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, by the Rev. J. P. Dunn, Joseph, son of Mr. J. Brookshaw, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. C. Gillibrand, all of Manchester.
KEIGHLEY—WHITLEY.—October 22, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Gilbert Keighley, manufacturer, of that town, to Priscilla Louisa, eldest daughter of the late John Whitley, Esq., of Morton, near Bingley.
HILL—LOWLEY.—October 23, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. William Platt, Mr. Thomas Hill, to Miss Ann Lowley, both of that place.
HORSLEY—WOOD.—October 23, at Kirkgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John Jones, Mr. John Horsley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Mary Keighley, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wood, Bradford.
PITT—WILD.—October 23, at Upper Chapel, Norfolk-street, Sheffield, by the Rev. Brooke Herford, William L. Pitt, to Louisa, elder daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wild, Tipton Grove.
BODEN—MATTHEW.—October 23, at South-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. F. Edwards, Mr. William Boden, of that town, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Matthew, of New Wortley.
BENDY—DEACON.—October 23, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. William Bendy, to Miss Kezia Deacon.
RICHARDSON—CARDWELL.—October 24, at Ebenezer Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. J. Shillito, Mr. John Richardson, of the firm of John Richardson and Son, manufacturers, of Batley Carr, to Matilda, second daughter of Mr. John Cardwell, farmer, Thornhill.
RYLE—CLOWES.—October 24, at St. Paul's Church, Kersall, near Manchester, by the Bishop of Rochester, the Rev. John Charles Ryle, B.A., vicar of Stradbroke, and late rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, to Henrietta Amelia, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes, of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire.
WILSON—HILLIARD.—October 24, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Scarborough, John J., only son of John Wilson, Esq., of Roundhay, near Leeds, to Emily, daughter of the late John Hilliard, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

GILES.—October 18, Barnett Giles, son of the Rev. J. E. Giles, Baptist minister, Rathmines, Dublin, aged three years and seven months.
HARTLEY.—October 19, died of concussion of the brain, aged seven years, Fountain John, the beloved and only son of Mr. Fountain J. Hartley, of Laurel House, Dalton.
GRAHAM.—October 25, at his seat, Netherby Hall, Cumberland, aged seventy, the Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.
HOYLE.—October 27, aged sixty-eight years, the Rev. G. Hoyle, of Northowram, near Halifax.
SMITH.—October 28, at his residence, No. 12, Eleanor-road, Dalton, after an illness of eight days, from typhus, being within six weeks of his marriage, and in the twenty-second year of his age, John, the fourth son of Mr. Robert Smith, of No. 27, Park-street, Dalton.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

During the last few days the English funds, owing chiefly to the extraordinary ease in the Money Market, have been firm with an upward tendency. Yesterday the advance was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. To-day the market opened with a firm appearance, private letters from Paris speaking in more confident terms with regard to monetary prospects—so long a source of anxiety on both sides of the Channel. A decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. subsequently took place, owing to numerous sales on account of the receipt of lower prices from the Paris Bourse. Consols are 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 for Money and the 7th proximo. New Threes are 91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Reduced 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 7s. prem.; and ditto, June, 12s. to 15s. prem. Indian Securities are not quite so active; the 5 per Cent. Loan receded to 105 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; but the 5 per Cent. Enforced Paper improved to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. are steady at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105.

In the Discount Market good bills continue to be taken at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. At the Bank of England business continues extremely limited.

A decline has taken place in the Market for Turkish Securities, the 6 per Centa being 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Loan of 1858, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. A further improvement has taken place in Mexican, the latest quotation being 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; the rise has been occasioned by the arrangements in progress for the projected expedition. There has been a decline in the Italian 5 per Centa, viz., to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, but the Scrip is firm at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The operations in the Railway Share Market have been limited, and rather less firmness has prevailed. Caledonians have declined to 105. Eastern Counties to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Westerns to 71. South Westerns to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Easterns to 77 and 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; and West Midlands to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire, however, have improved to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Westerns to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands to 128 $\frac{1}{2}$; and North Eastern, Leeds, to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign undertakings continued in good demand, Great Luxembourg being dealt in at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Recife and San Francisco at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; and San Paulo improved to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Colonial Market prices are generally well sustained. Grand Trunk of Canada realise 20. East Indian 102 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Indian Peninsula have advanced to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, and Eastern Bengals to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have slightly declined, London Chartered of Australia to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; English, Scottish, and Australian, Chartered, to 17; Union of London to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28; Crystal Palace Stock to 35; and Peel River Land were steady at 49.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and nine months ending September 30, 1861, were issued on Saturday. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and nine months in the last three years:—

	For the month.	For nine months.
1859	£11,631,426	£98,037,311
1860	13,646,454	101,724,346
1861	11,220,206	93,795,332

The exports of the month were less by 2,426,248 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 18 per cent., than in the same month of last year, and less by 411,220 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., than in September, 1859. The figures for the nine months show a decrease of 7,929,014 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., compared with 1860, and a decrease of 4,241,979 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 per cent., compared with 1859. The comparison with the corresponding month of last year shows the principal decrease to be in cotton goods and yarn, linen goods and yarn, haberdashery, and hardware. There is also a decided falling-off in earthenware, metals of all kinds, particularly iron and tin plates, and woollen and worsted goods and yarn. Leather goods, British spirits, and wool, are almost the only articles that exhibit an increase. Exports of tin unwrought, lead, jewellery, and watches, also show an increase, India, China, and Australia taking the greater portion. There is a marked extension in the shipments of iron to France. As regards imports the chief movements are a decrease in grain and flour (although the totals under each of these heads are still considerable), a diminished import of American cotton, and increased arrivals of Indian. There is an increase in the entries for consumption of rum, brandy, and wines, and a large increase in tea.

The reports as to the state of trade continue to be discouraging. In Birmingham there is just enough doing to make up a moderate trade, and accounts are less promptly paid than usual. Bradford: In worsted yarns the amount of new business transacted during the week, whether for the home trade or exportation, has been comparatively unimportant. Prices, especially of lustre yarns, remain very firm. Cotton yarns are dearer. Halifax: The advance in the price of cotton, and the general aspect of the cotton manufacture in Lancashire, have a depressing influence here, causing cotton yarns to advance, and almost leading to further limitation of labour in the cotton mills in the outlying districts of this town. Huddersfield: There is no improvement in the foreign trade, and the home trade cannot be called active. Leeds: The report of the woollen cloth trade here this week shows that both the home and the foreign demand are very quiet at present. As to the former, little improvement appears to be anticipated before Christmas, when

purchases of spring goods will begin to be made. Altogether there is a good deal of short time working. Leicester: There continues to be a steady demand for usual hosiery goods, and some excellent orders have been received. Manchester: Another week has led to no improvement in this market. Prices have been raised from day to day by spinners and manufacturers, as the cost of cotton has risen, but there has been great irregularity in the quotations. The upward movement has lessened the small business doing previously in piece goods, and buyers are also showing greater indisposition to follow the advance in yarn, which has lately been so much the most active branch of the market. Spinners are generally without any heavy stocks, through the operation of the short time system, adopted for several weeks past. Sheffield: Trade here is still very languid. The manufacturers of silver, plated, and Britannia metal goods, edge tools, and a few other articles, are moderately well employed on home orders; but the improvement in these branches is not universal, and is much less felt in some others. Wolverhampton: The better demand for iron continues. Some of the larger works have, for most kinds of iron, a fortnight's or a month's orders in hand, which is considered a tolerably satisfactory state of things at present.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 23.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £27,921,435	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,634,900
	Gold Bullion 13,271,435
	Silver Bullion
£27,921,435	£27,921,435

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,535,000	Government Securities .. £12,153,001
Reserve .. 8,123,857	Other Securities .. 16,736,417
Public Deposits 3,685,392	Notes .. 7,196,885
Other Deposits 14,675,261	Gold & Silver Coin 835,226
Seven Day and other Bills .. 791,076	
£26,831,529	£26,831,529

Oct. 24, 1861.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

POTTER, T. G., 11, Oxford-street, and 6, Granby-street, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, dealer in lamps, Nov. 6.
 POTTER, T., late of the Northumberland Arms public house, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, licensed victualler, but now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison, Nov. 7.
 BURROWS, W., jun., Westow-street, Upper Norwood, Surrey, furniture dealer and mattress maker, Nov. 7.
 SALMON, H., 67, Haymarket, Middlesex, late to be a billiard table proprietor, but for two months past billiard maker, (now a prisoner in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 5.
 LEE, J., Billiter-square, City, newagent and bookseller, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, Nov. 4.
 DUBAU, A., a pauper, formerly carrying on business in partnership with John Blakeman as an attorney and solicitor, at 3, Bedford-row, Holborn, Middlesex, but now a prisoner in the Queen's Prison, Southwark, Nov. 7.
 BIAN, R., Marsh-street, Ashford, Kent, plumber, painter, and glazier, Nov. 6.
 MCCARTHY, G., 18, Trafalgar-terrace, Mortimer-road, De Beauvoir-square, Middlesex, commercial traveller, Nov. 5.
 RICHARD, J. R., 20, We t-street, Brompton, Surrey, grocer and pork butcher, out of business, Nov. 8.
 HOGAN, R., 48, Upper Marylebone-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, tailor and lo-ging house-keeper (now a prisoner in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex), Nov. 7.
 JENKINSON, J., 3, Wellington-row, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, shoemaker (a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 6.
 HEANE, A. J., 13, Nichol-square, Falcon-square, City, but now a prisoner for debt in the Queen's Prison, Surrey, printer, Nov. 6.
 DAUBENY, R. C., 10, Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, but now a prisoner in the Queen's Prison, Surrey, trader, Nov. 6.
 KNOTT, J., Atlas Glass Works, Emerson-street, Bankside, Surrey, glass manufacturer, Nov. 5.
 CHAUNCEY, R., late of 24, Sussex street, Pimlico, Middlesex, a retired officer of the Hon. East India Company's service, but now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison, Nov. 4.
 RICHARDS, MATILDA, A. A., late of 13, Chester-street, Delgrave-square, Middlesex, spinster, in no occupation, but now of the Queen's Prison, Southwark, a prisoner confined for debt, Nov. 4.
 HUTSON, G., 34, King-street, Regent-street, Middlesex, licensed vic ualler, Nov. 7.
 PARRY, O., late of 2, Walbrook, City, mining agent, but now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison, Nov. 6.
 LAWTON, J., late of 40A, Mount-street, Middlesex, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, foreign agent, Nov. 4.
 BICKNELL, J., late of 49, Moorgate-street, and 147, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, but now a prisoner for debt in the Queen's Prison, Southwark, Nov. 6.
 GODFREY, G., 2A, Brompton-terrace, Brompton, Middlesex, grocer and tea dealer, Nov. 7.
 NEWMAN, W., formerly of 9, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, City, attorney-at-law, but now a prisoner in the Queen's Prison, Southwark, Nov. 7.
 BRAHAM, H. J., late of 17, Thavies-inn, Holborn, Middlesex, and of Chatham, Kent, commission agent, a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison, Nov. 7.
 SNOW, W. G., 2, Pimlico-place, Staines road, Hounslow, Middlesex, out of business, Nov. 6.
 ROSS, J. R., Buccleuch-road-west, Dulwich, Surrey, commission agent, but now a prisoner for debt in the prison of Horse-monger-lane, Nov. 7.
 PLASTER, R., Bampton, Oxfordshire, builder, Nov. 7.
 EDWARDS, J., 33, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, tailor, Nov. 5.
 FRITCHARD, W., High-street, Acton, Middlesex, carpenter, joiner, and undertaker, Nov. 7.
 SAWYER, J., 152, High Holborn, licensed victualler (now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 5.
 FRANKS, T., 9, Oak-village, Kentish-town, Middlesex, baker (now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex), Nov. 6.
 HORWITZ, B., 67, Newgate-street, City, importer of foreign goods, Nov. 6.
 BOLT, G., 1, Cirencester-street, Paddington, tailor, Nov. 5.
 CLARK, J., 41, Princes-street, Stamford-street Lambeth, Surrey, carman and contractor, Nov. 11.
 JONES, W., 41, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road-east, carpenter and builder, and of 2, Prospect-place, Mile-end-road, fancy stationer, Nov. 5.

JONES, W. C., Queen's Prison, Surrey, Nov. 7.
 GILLER, J., 23, Little Marylebone-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, painter, Nov. 6.
 ROWBOTHAM, S., late of 324, Queen's-road, Chelsea, soap boiler and physician (now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 4.
 WELCH, J., late of 280, City-road, and of 24, St. Mary-at-hill, Eastcheap, builder and contractor (now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 4.
 GREGG, R. A. S., Woodburn House, Woodburn-park, Buckinghamshire, schoolmaster, Nov. 6.
 GILES, J., Ringlestone, Holkingbourne, Kent, licensed victualler and farmer, Nov. 6.
 BENNETT, T., 14, Albert-street, Surrey-gardens, Surrey, and of 11, Poultry, City, sewing machinist (a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 6.
 HAMMERSLEY, G., 32, Gloucester street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, grocer and cheesemonger, Nov. 6.
 FARRAR, C., 17, Moor-terrace, Park-road, Old Kent-road, Surrey, manufacturing chemist (a prisoner in Horse-monger-lane Jail), Nov. 4.
 CLARKE, H., late of 3, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, St. George's, Middlesex, engineer and contractor for army field kitchen cooking apparatus and appurtenances and accountant (but now a prisoner for debt in Whitecross-street Prison), Nov. 5.
 CRABB, J. A., late of Trevor-terrace, Knightsbridge, and Portman-place, London, and Tonbridge, Kent, watchmaker, perfumer, stationer, and dealer in fancy goods, and servants' agency offices (now a prisoner in the Queen's Prison, Southwark), Nov. 5.
 WEBBER, R., Harwich, Essex, baker, Nov. 5.
 GREEN, S., 7, Wilton-terrace, Park-road, Dalston, clerk in the Inland Revenue Office, Nov. 5.
 THORN, T., 7, Highfield-terrace, Gloucester-place, Kentish-town, Middlesex, clerk to an attorney, Nov. 7.
 CLARK, W. O., 1, Gate-street, Upper North-street, Poplar, Middlesex, baker and corn dealer, Nov. 7.
 WESTBROOK, E., Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer and tea dealer, Nov. 6.
 TUNNICLIFFE, C., Tamworth, Warwickshire, draper, Nov. 7.
 WILLIAMSON, J., Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, manager of ironworks, Nov. 7.
 BOWEN, S., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, glass dealer, Nov. 11.
 JERRAM, J., Nottingham, hosier's assistant, Nov. 5.
 SCHOFIELD, J., Nottingham, bootmaker, Nov. 5.
 MASEY, J., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder, Nov. 5.
 MILES, C., Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, innkeeper, Nov. 4.
 TAIT, R., Skipton, Yorkshire, olog maker, Nov. 5.
 HARRIS, B., 86, Porter-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet maker, Nov. 6.
 CURTIS, E., Bloxworth, Dorsetshire, coal and coke merchant, Nov. 5.
 LEVI, B., and LEVI, G., 57, Great George-street, Liverpool, watchmakers, Nov. 6.
 RADCLIFFE, J., Liverpool, ale and porter merchant, Nov. 7.
 WADHURST, G., Leigh, Lancashire, ironmonger and factor, Nov. 4.
 QUARMBY, W., Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, bookseller, Nov. 5.
 STEVENSON, J., and STEVENSON, R., Walsden, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 7.
 WHITLEY, C., Manchester, engineer and tool maker, Nov. 4.
 YOUNG, J. M., Manchester, merchant, Nov. 7.
 SIMISTER, J., Manchester, baker and confectioner, Nov. 5.
 CLARKE, J., Norfolk-square, Glossop, Derbyshire, tailor and draper, Nov. 8.
 DUNE, E., Callendar-street, Manchester, Hessian dealer, Nov. 8.
 BARNES, J. W., Ouseburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, fire-brick manufacturer, Nov. 5.
 RENDLER, R., Willington, Durham, draper, Nov. 6.
 WARDLWORTH, A., Crumppall, near Manchester, dyer, Dec. 20.
 HALL, G., 16, Baker-street, Longton, Staffordshire, tailor, Nov. 5.
 NICKLIN, T., Newcastle-street, Burslem, Staffordshire, pianoforte and cabinet maker, and upholsterer, Nov. 6.
 FOSTER, H., 26, Albion-place, Hanley, Staffordshire, insurance agent, Nov. 6.
 WALKER, W., 63, Marsh-street, Hanley, Staffordshire, beer-house keeper, grocer, and provision dealer, Oct. 6.
 BROWN, T., Ilkeston, Derbyshire, contractor and higgler, Nov. 6.
 WELTON, H., Ditchingham, Norfolk, journeyman machinist, Nov. 5.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

SMITH, E. B., Epsom, horse dealer.
 ISLIP, T., Rowell, Northamptonshire, carpenter.
 VICKERS, J., Aubrey-road, Notting-hill, commission agent.
 KINNETT, H., St. John-street-road, artificial florist.
 ROUTLEDGE, C., Lower Sydenham, brickmaker.
 HUNTER, J., Wolsey-terrace, Kentish-town.
 PRENTIS, J. W., Birmingham, grocer.
 HULSTON, S., Birmingham pocket book manufacturer.
 WALKER, W., Walsall, Staffordshire, harness maker.
 POWELL, W. T., Tenny, Worcestershire, draper.
 HARDHAM, M., Patricroft, Lancashire, tailor.
 WORTHINGTON, H., and GILLBRAND, W., Guide Lower Darwen, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.
 SPRINGMANN, C., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker.
 TAYLOR, T., Blackwell Mills, Durham, mill r.
 DIXON, G. H., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent.
 HAWTHORN, J., Burslem, Staffordshire, builder.
 OUTHWAITE, J., Goole, joiner.
 OUTHWAITE, E., Leeds, plumber.
 OUTHWAITE, S., Middlesborough, butcher.
 AUSTIN, J., Kippay, Yorkshire, maltster.
 JOLLEY, J., Liverpool, clothier.
 QUINN, T., Liverpool, draper.
 DELAMERE, N. H., Liverpool, commission agent.
 HUDSON, H., Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood.
 ABRAHAM, J., Dunstable, straw hat manufacturer.
 RIDER, T. G., Albion-place, Camberwell New-road, leather merchant.
 BURGESS, W., Sussex-street, Pimlico, house agent.
 HOWITT, W., Ravenscourt-cottages, West-end, Hammer-smith, carpenter.
 RAVEN, S., Douglas-road, Islington, solicitor.
 LEMAN, E., Liverpool, ale and stout storekeeper.
 PLIMLEY, W., Shepherd's Bush, gardener.
 BEALE, J. S., Paddington-green, surgeon.
 HEADLAND, T., Brompton New-road, Surrey, leather-seller.
 FROUD, S., Lansdowne-road North, Middlesex, builder.
 BILLINGTON, F., Whitecross-street Prison.
 COPPLESTONE, M., Barnes, Surrey, wine merchant.
 DICKINSON, I., Buntingford, Hertfordshire, baker.
 SIMONDS, H. P., Charles-street, Kingsland, gold beater.
 COLWELL, E. A., Peter-street, Islington, milliner.
 DENNY, A. S., Dean-street, Soho, engineer.
 FORSTER, J., King's College-road, St. John's-wood, commercial traveller.
 DICKSON, W. J., Friar's-street, Blackfriars-road, builder.
 TINGLE, J. C., Thame, Oxfordshire, brewer.
 MERCK, J. B., Mortford-street, Bath, carpenter.
 PRESCOTT, T. W. T., Bryanston-street, Portman-square.
 TODD, J., Exmouth, Devon, gentleman.
 SMITH, G. H., North Berrow, near Crewkerne, Somersetshire, wine and web manufacturer.
 TWIVELY, J., Carlton, near South, Yorkshire, flax dealer.
 BELL, T., Yorkshire, chemist.
 PENTECOST, L., Great Queen-street, Westminster, beer-shop keeper.
 HARRISON, G. H. de S. N. P., Queen's Prison.
 PERKINS, J., 8, Angel-court, Skinner-street, City, journeyman printer.

BACON, R., 2, Great Woodstock-street, Marylebone, publican.
 STANGER, S., 137, Church-street, Bethnal-green, grocer.
 FYFFE, J., and W. T., Deptford, lightermen.
 HUNTER, T., 7, Baring-street, New North-road, Hoxton, linen and woollen draper.
 NEWTON, A., 58, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Brown, 5, King-street, Covent garden, London, late of Cecil-street.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Palpitation—Shortness of Breath—Dropsy.—This last-named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills, the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this noble Ointment invariably results in a lasting and satisfactory cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.

The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was small, and imports of foreign grain are of moderate extent. The trade was dull for English wheat, and to make progress in sales a decline of 1s to 2s per qr from the prices of Monday last had to be submitted to. Foreign wheat was held with firmness, but most descriptions gave way 1s per qr in value. The demand for flour was slow, and the business doing was at a decline of 1s per sack and 6d to 1s per barrel on last week's rates. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. Barley was in fair request, at fully last week's prices. Good and fine oats bring rather more money; the supply of which was short. Cargoes on the coast meet less demand, and wheat is 1s, and Indian corn 6d, per qr lower.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Dantzic	62 to 75
Essex and Kent, Red	59 to 63	Konigsberg, Red	56 73
Essex and Kent, White	59 63	Pomeranian, Red	58 65
Line, Norfolk, and		Rostock	60 72
Yorkshire Red	59 63	Danish and Holstein	52 61
Scotch		East Friesland	—
Rye	36 40	Petersburg	54 60
Barley, English	23 42	Riga and Archangel	54 00
Scotch	—	Polish Odesa	—
Malt (pale)	50 70	Marianopoli	—
Beans, mazagan	33 46	Taganrog	—
Ticks	31 38	Egyptian	—
Harrow	34 42	American (U.S.)	54 60
Pigeon	44 45	Barley, Pomeranian	27 38
Peas, White	39 44	Konigsberg	26 34
Grey	36 39	Danish	26 33
Maple	40 43	East Friesland	26 33
Boilers	39 44	Egyptian	26 33
Tares (English new)	—	Odesa	26 33
Foreign	—		
Oats (English new)	19 24	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	—
Sack of 280 lbs	48 55	Pigeon	—
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 37
Baltic	—	Peas, White	38 43
Black Sea	—	Oats—	
Hempseed	—	Dutch	20 27
Canaryseed	—	Jahde	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	21 25
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 121 lbs	—	New York	28 32
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 61 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, and its general quality was good. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland, were somewhat extensive, but the receipts from Scotland were limited. The primest Scots, crosses, shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons were in steady request at full prices, the top figure for beef being 4s 10d per cwt; but inferior stock moved off slowly at a decline of 2d per cwt from the prices of Monday last. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,400 shorthorns and mixed breeds; from other parts of England 500 various breeds; from Scotland 200 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 1,600 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were fairly supplied as to number, but for the most part their quality was inferior, and the mutton trade was a very slow inquiry, at a fall in the quotations of 2d per cwt. The primest old Downs sold at 5s 6d, but the general top price was 5s 4d per cwt. About 800 Irish sheep were on offer. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off heavily at barely stationary prices. We have to report a supply of pigs, prices being quite as good as last week.

Per cwt. to sink the Offal.				s. d. s. d.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2			Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 5 0		
Second quality	3 4 to 3 8			Prime Southdown	5 2 to 5 4		
Prime large oxen	3 10 to 4 4			Leg. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 6		
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 10			Prime small	4 8 to 5 0		
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 to 3 8			Large hogs	4 0 to 4 6		
Second quality	3 6 to 4 0			Neatam. porkers	4 8 to 5 2		

Suckling calves, 20s to 30s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 31s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 28.

The supplies of meat on sale here have been moderate. For all descriptions there has been a slow demand, at late quotations.

Per cwt. by the carcass.				s. d. s. d.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 8 to 3 2			Small pork	5 2 to 5 6		
Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 8			Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8		
Prime large do.	3 8 to 3 10			Middling ditto	3 10 to 4 2		
Do. small do.	4 0 to 4 2			Prime ditto	4 4 to 4 6		
Large pork	4 2 to 5 0			Veal	3 6 to 4 4		

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Oct. 29.

TEA.—There has been a quiet demand, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the quality announced for public sale to-day. Prices continue firm.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for good and fine descriptions of West India, and late prices are fully sustained. In the refined market late rates were realised for all descriptions.

COFFEE.—Good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon have

been in active request, at full quotations, but the dealings have not been extensive; other descriptions have exhibited little variation.

RICE.—The business in this market was to an average extent, and late prices show no material change.

SALTPETRE.—Only moderate transactions have been entered into, and no change in prices.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 26.—Owing to the favourable weather we have lately experienced, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up, and that of vegetables is sufficient for the demand. Continental supplies, consisting chiefly of apples and pears, are plentiful. Home-grown apples and pears are in good supply, and the same may be said of grapes, pine apples, and even melons. Peas are now very scarce. Of cauliflowers there is a fair supply. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices about the same as last week. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully, and the same may be said of tomatoes, which are large and excellent. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Dahlias, Asters, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 28.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,029 firkins butter, and 2,537 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,784 casks butter, and 885 bales of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled steady, and a fair amount of business transacted, principally in the finest mild brands, the large supplies of American interfering with other descriptions. Foreign meat a good sale, at an advance of about 4s per cwt on the best descriptions. The bacon market continues firm, without alteration in prices; the supplies being barely equal to the demand.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 28.—The receipts of home-grown potatoes since our last report have been only moderate. Generally speaking, the trade has ruled firm, though by no means active, and prices have been supported. York Regents, 70s to 100s, Scotch do. 90s to 110s, Kent and Essex do., 95s to 120s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 28.—Our market has taken a decided turn for the better, and a large business has been done in the new growth at improved prices. The finest samples of Wealds and Sussex have become very scarce, and the latter description has made an advance of 10s per cwt. Foreign hops, from the low character of recent deliveries, have declined 10s per cwt. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents 180s, 195s; Weald of Kents 147s, 165s; Sussex 135s, 145s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week, were 4 bales from Bremen, 992 from Antwerp, 211 from Rotterdam, 934 from Hamburg, 68 from Dunkirk, 139 from Ostend, and 141 from Calais.

SEEDS, Monday, Oct. 23.—The market for cloverseed remains inactive, the values required for foreign samples is moderate, but offer no inducement to merchants to go into stock; white does not meet any attention from buyers here, and the quality of the samples of new foreign is inferior, and is neglected. There is nothing doing in trefoil. Supplies of new canaryseed are not yet to hand.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 28.—Since our last report a moderate business has been passing in short wools, at mostly full prices; but all other kinds have moved off slowly, at barely late rates. The supplies of wool on offer are somewhat extensive, and the inquiry for shipment to the continent has fallen off.

OIL, Monday, Oct. 28.—Linseed oil is firm at 35s per cwt on the spot. Rape moves off slowly at fully the late advance in its value; and other oils, sperm excepted, quite support recent currencies. In turpentine very little is doing. American spirits are 62s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Oct. 26.—The transactions in flax have been very moderate, yet compared with last week, no change has taken place in prices. Hemp rules firm, at extreme rates; and clean Russian is worth 34l to 34l 5s per ton. Jute and coir moves off steadily, at full quotations.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 28.—An advance on the rates of day. South Hettens 20s, Stewart's 20s, Lambtons 19s 6d, Kellie 19s 3d, Braddyls 19s, Eden 18s 9d, Riddels 18s, Puttington 17s, Turnstall 18s, Tanfield 16s, Hugh Hall 18s 3d, Trimdon Thornby 17s, Hartleys 17s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 87; left from last day, 1.—Total 88.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 28.—The business done in our market is very moderate. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 52s to 52s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 10d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	29310	14439	43616	5131	34648
Price of Yellow Candle..	50s 9d 49s 9d	50s 9d 49s 9d	50s 9d 49s 9d	50s 9d 49s 9d	50s 9d 49s 9d
Delivery last Week	2328	2329	2187	2034	3925
Ditto from the 1st of June..	43248	43329	31620	41115	61699
Arrived last Week	2604	3704	3828	6410	1691
Ditto from the 1st of June..	52446	46109	63155	66153	39586
Price of Town Tallow	59s 6d	53s 6d	62s 6d	61s 9d	55s 9d

Advertisements.

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IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, which are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, combine all the advantages of the chemically-prepared india-rubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and entirely prevent the numerous diseases caused by the use of impure metals, soft compositions, and other absorbing agents, in the use of artificial teeth, and, from all metals being dispensed with, are easily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the Patient is by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. Mosely's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying, or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared in the solid form, a greatly-increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus ensuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort, whilst from their close resemblance to the natural teeth, detection is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.

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Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

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Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

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6 lb. of very Choice Souchong 8s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot 1s. 4d. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder 4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea 3s. 4d. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee 1s. 6d. 0 4 6	
	£2 0 6

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CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

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